



The GREYHOUND

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October 14, 1983

Faculty thinks merit pay unfair proposal

by Linda J. Hallmen

The Greyhound conducted an independent survey of the day undergraduate faculty members of Loyola College. The questions asked were: What is your opinion of the present 70 percent across-the-board, 30 percent merit system; what is your opinion on reversing the percentages; what role do you feel student evaluations should play in the process. 82 percent of the faculty were contacted by reporters; 65 percent of those contacted responded to the survey.

An independent poll has revealed that a majority of the Loyola faculty are opposed to the merit pay plan proposed by the administration. The plan calls for 70 percent of the teachers' salary increase to be determined by merit evaluation and 30 percent by an across-the-board increase.

Slight division appeared between the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Business and Management.

The business departments were divided in their opinion of the proposal. One accounting teacher felt that the plan is not in the best interests of the school but approves of the current 70 percent-30 percent merit split.

Jacob Deutch, economics department, believes that most salary increases should be determined using a small percentage of merit.

"This whole process has led to a distrust of the administration by the faculty," he said.

Economics teacher John Jordan said that he is generally in favor of a large merit pay policy and that student evaluations are a "needed input." He said that he finds the Associated Students of Loyola College/Student

As some of you may have noticed, *The Greyhound* did not appear last week due to technical difficulties. This, then is a double-issue to compensate for last week's absent paper. We almost regret any inconvenience this may have caused.

The Greyhound Staff

Government Association's decision to forbid use of student evaluations in the formal merit pay process irrelevant.

In the chemistry department, Norbert Zaczek said he is opposed to the current policy, opposed to a policy where the ratios are 70 percent merit, 30 percent across-the-board increase and is opposed to merit pay completely.

Mark Meador, economics teacher, said that the merit system is "combersome" as it exists now, but having the system is better than having no merit system at all.

He added that he feels "puzzled" about the ASLC/SGA's decision concerning student evaluations. He understood their reservations, but said that they've "blown their chance to make student opinion known."

The College of Arts and Sciences was nearly unanimous in its disapproval of the merit proposal. In addition to the high percentage

concerned the "injustice of placing a numerical value" on a teacher's abilities, particularly in the area of teaching.

Bernard Nachbar, chairman of the philosophy department, said that quantification has a demoralizing effect on the faculty.

"We move from a spirit of collegiality and cooperation to a spirit of competition, jealousies and possibly intrigues," he said.

He said that the system attempts to quantify education.

"The main element of education is the arousal of interest in the subject and a transmission of enthusiasm," he said. "That is difficult to quantify."

Theology professor William Wilson agreed.

"A quantitative merit system is a contradiction in terms," he said.

He said that the system assigns a number to the faculty, and "a clear number does not mean an accurate assessment of a teacher's merit. I



Academic vice president Thomas Scheye submitted the controversial merit pay proposal.

mented on the effect the plan would have on the relationship between faculty and their respective department chairmen who must evaluate

Ana Snell, foreign languages and literature teacher, said that she questions who is the judge of a good/bad teacher. She said that she thinks that merit pay may work in a business/marketing area, but not in teaching.

One teacher in the engineering/computer/physics department said that since merit pay hasn't worked anywhere, there is no model system to base proposals on.

He said that there are no guidelines for implementation and wonders how it will effect someone that the administration does not like.

He said that the students' role is not to determine faculty salaries and evaluations should be used in helping teachers to be better instructors.

In summary, the majority of faculty feel that the merit proposal promotes anti-collegiality and would cause competition between colleagues.

Also contributing to this story were Karen Dail, Elizabeth-L. Healey and Maggie Rommel.

We move from a spirit of collegiality and cooperation to a spirit of competition, jealousies and possibly intrigues.

Bernard Nachbar Chairman, philosophy department

assigned to the merit increment, the departments, particularly the humanities, voiced opposition to the process by which teachers are evaluated.

The areas in which evaluations are made are teaching, scholarship and service. A teacher may score one through three in each area according to the evaluation of his teaching, the research and publishing that he does and any services to the community, such as committee work or acting as a student advisor.

One frequent comment

agree that the idea of a merit system has a rightful place, but this is a joke."

English literature teacher David Dougherty said that the policy is "an imprudent violation of the trust that the faculty placed in the plan in the spring."

He said that he "can't see the interest of students in salary." Regarding the ASLC/SGA decision, he said, "The students have shown remarkable sophistication and remarkable intelligence in their decision."

Dougherty also com-

the members of their department to recommend salary increase.

"I see a dangerous situation," he said. "It demands an extraordinary amount of trust that chairmen will act on noble principles."

Carol Abromaitis, English literature department chairman, described the 70 percent merit, 30 percent across-the-board split as a "breach of faith." She said that the proposal will foster an anti-collegial atmosphere where department chairmen become managers.

News Briefs

NEWSBRIEFS POLICY: As a community service, The Greyhound will announce events of interest to the Loyola community. All submissions should be addressed to the news editor. Items must be neatly typed or written in paragraph form and in complete sentences. Keep items as brief as possible, preferably no more than three sentences. Deadline for submissions is 5 p.m. Wednesday. If more items are submitted than can be accommodated, the news editor will select those to be used on the basis of timeliness, significance and previous running of the item. The news editor reserves the right to edit all copy submitted. The decision of the news editor will be final.

Scuba Club

All certified divers are invited to participate in a dive at Willow Springs, Pa. Saturday. There will be a meeting for all Scuba Club members on Oct. 20 11:15 a.m. in the CA building. Call Brian Dziuba at 661-2092 for details.

Career choice

Goddard Space Flight Center/NASA will be on campus to interview physics, engineering, computer science and math majors on Thursday, November 3. Sign-ups for them will begin on 10/18-10/25.

Kickball tournament

The Intramurals department will sponsor a one-day coed kickball tournament 2 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 23 on Curley Astroturf Field. Rosters are due Friday.

GO OFF

GO OFF on October 22 in the 1st Annual Olympic Fall Festival.

Fun and games 1-5 p.m.
Party and awards 7-11 p.m.
in the Rat

Sign-up now with your R.A.

Ski club

The Ski club will meet Thursday in BE 234 during activity period. A representative from The Ski Shop L.T.D. will present a ski film and demonstrate the new equipment for '83'. Sing-ups and deposits for Killington trip will be collected.

Evergreen Players

The Evergreen Players Association will meet on Thursday during activity period at Downstage (JR 15). Yearbook pictures will be taken.

S.C.E.C.

Students Concerned for Exceptional Children will meet 11:15 a.m. Tuesday in JH 105 to work on dance marathon publicity. Join us!

Young Democrats

Young Democrats will meet 11:30 a.m. Tuesday, in MA 313. BE THERE!

Circle K

Circle K will meet in BE 122 11:30 a.m. Tuesday. Come and find out about our upcoming projects.

Books returning

The Bookstore will be returning fall books to the publishers on October 17. Students: Please buy all of your books by October 17! Faculty: Spring book orders due ASAP!

Chemistry club

The Chemistry club will hold a meeting 11:15 a.m. Tuesday in DS 410. All who are interested are welcome. Tutoring for chemistry subjects will be held on Tuesday and Thursday during activity period.

Business Computing club

The Business Computing club will hold an organization meeting in JH 217 Thursday during activity period. The new MIS major and curriculum will be discussed. Anyone interested in business computing or majoring in MIS is welcome to attend.

Jogging club

Running will be Wednesday and the group will meet downstairs in the student center by the trophies at 7 p.m. For info call Chris at 254-6032.

Student jobs

There are currently a *limited* number of employment opportunities available for the 1983-84 Academic Year under the College Work-Study Program.

To be considered, students must have filed the 1983-84 Financial Aid Form (FAF) of the College Scholarship Service. Only those students who have **DEMONSTRATED FINANCIAL NEED** can be considered for College Work-Study positions.

Interested students should contact the Financial Aid Office, Millbrook House.

Hunger Week

Students and Administrators are needed to help plan or coordinate activities for Hunger Week! If interested, please contact Gene Roman ext. 380 or Ted Miles ext. 531 as soon as possible.

Meatballs

The ASLC Film Series will present *Meatballs* in MA 200 at 7 and 9 p.m.

Calendar submissions

The deadline for submissions for the November/December Social Calendar is Friday.

A description of the event which should include the time, date and location can be sent to me in care of ASLC, placed in my mailbox in the ASLC offices outside Room 17 in the student center, or I may be contacted in Room 206 in the student center, ext. 531 or at 433-6690.

Godspell Auditions

Want to have fun over Jan term and get credit? Try-out for *Godspell*. Auditions will be held Oct. 17, 18, 19 from 7-10 p.m. on Jenkins 3rd floor. Be prepared to dance, read and sing. (Preferably a song from the show - Albums on reserve in Audio/Visual Center in Library.) These are not prerequisites of the show, so don't be afraid to try-out. Sign up for Audition times in Downstage JR 15.

Math/Science club

The Math/Science club is sponsoring help sessions for Calculus I 4 p.m. Monday in MA 409 and for Pre-Calculus 11:15 a.m. Tuesday in MA 512.

CLASSIFIED ADS

SERVICES	ENTERTAINMENT	HELP WANTED
BARTENDER FOR RENT OR LEASE. Private parties, receptions, any celebration. Professional look and at titude. Negotiable rates. Specializing in sours, frozen drinks, draught beer. Consulting too! Call Nelson 377-8265	PEABODY BOOK SHOP AND BEER STUBE Entertainment Nightly 20 percent off w/college ID 913 N. Charles St.	Anyone interested in a part-time job in a local library of no less than 10 hours a week for \$3.75 per hour, see Mrs. Abromaitis in Cohn Hall, Room 1.
- QUICKTYPE - SERVICE Specializing in all areas of business and personal typing Contact Debi at 466-6544	FOR SALE For sale: 400 lbs. of vinyl-covered weight. \$75 Larry Lowe, ext 753.	Part-time typist, accuracy a must. A couple days a week. Will work around your schedule. Call Mrs. Perry 467-6119.
IDEAL for Parties! Inexpensive paper and plastic dispensable plates, bowls, cups, cutlery. Free delivery. Call 653-3249. Elegant Disposables Unlimited! Leave message on answering machine.	PERSONAL Happy Birthday, Charbie! Love, the other Women of the Eighties. Happy Birthday Hollywood! Hugs and Kisses, Special Assistants Snak Cake and Foxie	WANTED Wanted: your classified ads. If you have a service, some thing to sell, or a message to a friend, bring it to The Greyhound by Wednesday noon each week. It's only \$1 for the first 5 lines and \$.50 for each additional line.
T-SHIRTS, T-SHIRTS, T-SHIRTS CUSTOM SCREEN PRINTED T-SHIRTS, CAPS,JACKETS,SWEAT-SHIRTS & SHORTS FOR YOUR GROUP. SPECIAL STUDENT PRICES! CALL BT'S DESIGN 323-0007.[3 BLOCKS FROM CAMPUS].	LOST: Hans(alias SNAKE) B. Kratz's good reputation. Anyone with any information concerning its whereabouts please contact him as soon as possible.	ROOMMATE WANTED- Female seeks same to share 2BR apt. in MT. Washington. Available immediately. Please call Debi at 466-6544

Graphs show no reward in merit pay

Please read this exposition and the accompanying graphs with patience. The issues are involved and there is no simple way to explain the significance of the graphs. The issues are also vital to the continuing well-being of Loyola College and require plain speaking.

These graphs are being distributed in accordance with a resolution passed unanimously by the Faculty Council on September 27. All faculty members are members of the Faculty Council, a body established in 1976 by cooperative action among the faculty, the College Council, and the President of the College.

After considering the implications of these graphs, the Faculty Council voted to distribute them to all who were not present at the meeting but who are parties to decisions on faculty salaries. The faculty members were concerned that decisions on this vital matter be based on solid information as to the effects of the administration's proposal on what is called a "merit" system. In taking this course, they believed such dissemination of information would be in the best interests of Loyola College, an institution which has always placed a very high value on its commitment to both academic excellence and to Christian morality.

After the explanation of these graphs was completed at the Faculty Council meeting, the administration's spokesman tacitly admitted that the proposed system of salary increases was in fact an income redistribution scheme

rather than a merit-rewarding system. Such a conclusion could hardly be contradicted after the graphs had been presented and explained.

What are these graphs and what do they display? In simple form, these graphs picture the effects over the next ten years of what will happen to faculty salaries if Loyola institutes the system proposed by our administration.

The main characteristics of their proposal are:

1) "merit" awards are to be made in fixed dollar amounts rather than as a percent of the awardees' salary;

2) the total increase for all faculty salaries is to be limited by a prespecified percentage;

3) the total increase for all faculty salaries is eventually to be apportioned so that 75 percent of the total annual increment is assigned according to "merit" and the remaining 25 percent of the annual increment is assigned overall or "across-the-board." It is the combined effect of these three factors to a reasonable judgment of the administration's proposal.

To display the predictable effect of this proposal graphically, certain statistical parameters have been employed: The graphs record the effect only on current salaries of \$15,000, \$20,000, \$25,000, \$30,000, \$35,000, and \$40,000. The effect was also charted in two series — one, in comparison to a 5 percent overall annual salary increase and the other, for an 8 percent overall annual salary increase. These two rates of annual salary increase represent the probable

range of increments given to faculty members at competing institutions over the next ten years.

Another statistical limitation was employed in these graphs. The dollar figures have been adjusted in terms of 1983 "constant" dollars. This was not strictly necessary but without such an adjustment the graphic results would have been even more dramatically adverse. The picture derived from these graphs, therefore, is not painted in the strongest terms possible — quite the contrary. Furthermore, no attempt was made, even though it was possible and would have been more realistic, to compare the salaries of Loyola faculty over the next ten years to the increases in earning power of non-academic professionals with comparable training and experience.

Each of the graphs has three lines drawn according to whether a faculty member at that salary level is consistently awarded either a 3, 2, or 1 share in "merit" increment over the next ten years. This is a simplified representation but it adequately displays the maximum a faculty member at that salary level can expect over the next ten years. Previous studies of the proposed system have shown that most faculty members would get two shares and so to judge the effect of this system in practical terms, the line to keep track of on each of the graphs is the two-share line.

That this is an income redistribution scheme is inescapable. This effect arises from the three factors cited above:

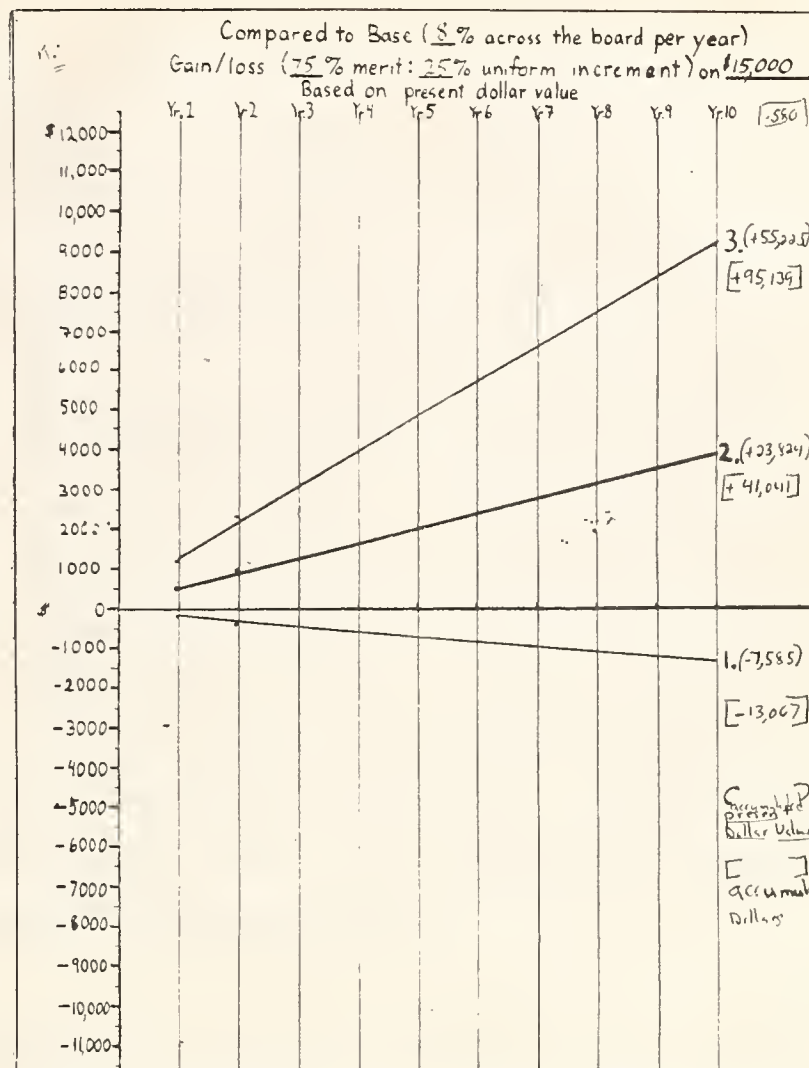
1) "merit" awards in fixed dollar amounts;

2) total salary increases limited by a prespecified percentage;

3) apportionment of the total increase with 75 percent for "merit" and 25 percent for "across-the-board."

The two-share lines on these graphs make clear that any faculty member with a current salary at Loyola of \$25,000 or more has little or no hope of maintaining the current real income he or she receives especially when compared with their competitors at other institutions receiving 5 percent or 8 percent annual increases.

The situation is even more extreme for those at the \$40,000 salary level. Even if they were consistently outstanding in teaching, scholarship, and service to the College, i.e. the three-share level, over the next ten years, under this proposal they would fall below their competitors. As long as they remain at Loyola, no effort of



theirs, no matter how consistently outstanding it was, could secure any additional income.

Therefore, while the proposed scheme may provide a complicated method for apportioning a predetermined amount for salary increases, it is not clear that it will provide economic incentives to improve the quality of education at Loyola especially among those with the experience and demonstrated talent for pursuing that goal. Effectively, the system functions to redistribute salary increases in much the same fashion that the progressive income tax does. The limitation on income is heaviest at the top of the scale and in this system there are no counterbalancing "loopholes" or "shelters."

Predictably, such income redistribution will result in a higher than normal turnover among the higher ranked and more experienced faculty members but also a certain alienation and loss of commitment across the board. Such an atmosphere must inevitably affect those faculty members in the lowest ranks and with less experience. For a short time, this proposal might seem to offer advantages to those whose salaries are below \$25,000 but what solid ground do even these persons have for expecting that they would be treated any better than their predecessors in the upper ranks had been treated when their own salaries have risen above the average?

Moreover, while there may be gainers as well as losers in this scheme, are the incentives structured in such a way that the net effect is a wholesome atmosphere conducive to integrated teaching and cooperative research? Has any institution of higher learning been able to enhance its reputation for academic excellence by relying on its

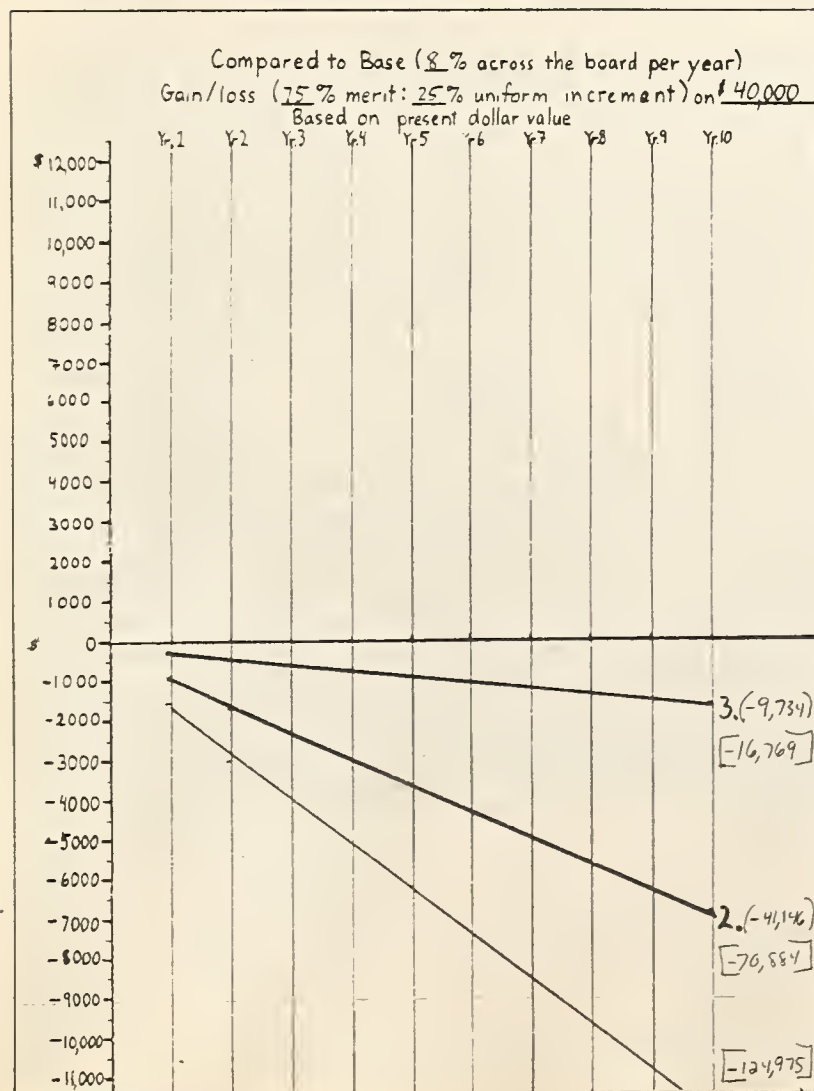
less experienced faculty while at the same time, dampening the enthusiasm and effort of its more experienced faculty members? Finally, looking further ahead, a lower salary during a faculty member's working years means a lower income after retirement and this will convince faculty members nearing retirement that the only sensible thing for them to do is to continue teaching.

A recent memorandum to the faculty from the administration's spokesman, guaranteeing that adjustments in the salary system would be made if salaries in any rank fell below the 60th percentile of AAUP II-A colleges, reinforces the point that this is not really a merit-rewarding system.

In ordering the dissemination of these graphs, the faculty hoped that a dialogue might finally be started — a dialogue in which reasonable and practical objectives worthy of a Jesuit and Catholic college might be identified and made effective; a dialogue in which rigidity is not prized for its administrative simplicity; and a dialogue in which results likely to achieve the traditional concerns of Loyola for teaching and humane values can be realized.

Now what is needed is that each reader, having carefully studied these graphs, registers his/her best judgments on this subject with the officers and agencies of the College responsible for finding an equitable solution. Experience has amply demonstrated that given time and goodwill, the Loyola College community has done remarkably well in dealing with serious and difficult situations.

This statement is respectfully submitted by Faculty Council Chair Nicholas Varga as an explanation of the following graphs.



Changes sought in math/natural science core

by Robert DeSantis

A move to change the math/natural science core requirement has been accepted by the 1983-84 Committee of Undergraduate Studies (COUS), although they have not yet voted on the proposal.

The present requirement is any combination of three courses offered in biology, chemistry, computer science, mathematics or physics. According to COUS, the perceived weaknesses of such a core are:

1. the present system of unrestricted courses can result

in "specialization" by students in courses they favor, rather than fostering a broad exposure in different areas;

2. with only three courses required, students' choices among the available choices are necessarily limited;

3. there is no readily accessible lab course offered to non-majors;

4. one course will result in a mixture of students: some will have extensive background in the subject, and others will have none.

Of the four different plans put forward, the one that has been accepted proposes that

the math/natural science core requirement shall consist of three courses. These courses are selected from the offerings of the appropriate departments according to the following constraints:

1. one of the three required courses must be a mathematics course;

2. the remaining courses can be chosen from the remaining disciplines;

3. no two courses may be chosen from within the same discipline unless such courses are the science majors' introductory sequence;

4. one of the two remaining courses may be a

team-taught course involving two or more disciplines.

In accepting the proposal, COUS commented on some of the above constraints. In reference to the first, the committee suggested that the math discipline be expanded to allow for more selection. The fourth point, involving team-taught courses, was looked upon unfavorably. Too many difficulties in finding compatible faculty members and adequate texts would prevent students from benefiting from a team-taught course. The committee also strongly recommended a computer science require-

ment.

The biggest problem with the acceptance of this proposal is that the entire committee (four students and twelve faculty members) has not yet voted on it. Proposed to last year's committee, the move to change the math/natural science core requirement was brought up as "old business" to this year's committee. Consequently, three-quarters of this year's COUS has yet to thoroughly review the move. Maura Lynch, vice president for academic affairs, said, "there are still a few kinks that need to be worked out."

A Report to the College Council from the Subcommittee on the Math/Natural Science Core Requirement

Plan A

This plan bears the most resemblance to the current Core. For the most part, the existing courses are to be preserved, but students are required to distribute course choices as follows:

1. One of the three required courses must be a mathematics course.
2. One of the three required courses must be a course from the natural sciences.
3. The third course can be either a mathematics, computer science, or natural science course.

This proposal has the advantage that it gives more structure than the present math-science core requirement, while at the same time it gives the student more freedom of choice than any of the following proposals.

Advantages and disadvantages:

1. Students cannot take all three courses in mathematics, nor all three in science.
2. Students can still elect courses which are two-semester sequences to fulfill the requirement, such as general chemistry or introductory physics.
3. This plan affects the requirements for mathematics majors. Presently they are required to take two computer science courses. If they are required to take a natural science course, they would lose one free elective.
4. This plan involves fewer changes than any other plan proposed.

Plan D: An Integrated Approach

This plan proposes an experiment in a cooperative undertaking by the math and science departments. A small group of students will be chosen as a "pilot" population to ascertain whether the project warrants inclusion as a permanent part of the core. It consists of:

1. A two-course sequence which fulfills 2 of the 3 required courses.
2. A third course will be freely chosen from courses offered by the Math/Science department.

The two-course sequence is described below:

1. Duration: The two course proposal will last for 2 consecutive semesters
2. Number of students: Approximately 40
3. Selection of students: Non-math and non-science students ranking in the top half of their class in both SAT verbal and math scores (excluding scores of math and science majors.) Additionally, each student will demonstrate on the math placement test sufficient skill in mathematics that Ma 109 (Precalculus) is not a needed course.
4. Number of Faculty: Four instructors over two semesters (one in each of these areas: mathematics; computer science and physics; chemistry; biology)
5. Number of sections: One per semester, 40 students in the section
6. Faculty teaching load: The contribution of each teacher will be considered to be equivalent to teaching two one-semester courses.
7. Number of meetings: Three per week.
8. These courses fulfill two of the three required courses. The third course will be freely chosen from among the available math/science courses.

The subject matter of the course should be chosen for maximum integration among disciplines. This avoids the traditional approach wherein each discipline is pedagogically isolated.

The topics chosen for the mathematics and computer science parts of the course should be such that they directly serve the needs of the other sciences involved. The student should acquire in this course certain computer programming skills which will be utilized in addressing the various topics covered.

Possible topics to be included are as follows with computer applications throughout:

1. Space Flight-Calculus and physics
2. Energy Relationships-Physics and chemistry
3. Electrochemistry-Physics and chemistry
4. Population dynamics-Calculus and biology
5. Genetics-Probability and statistics applied to biology
6. Molecular Interactions-Physics, biology and chemistry



The Greyhound/Lorraine Verderaine

Loyola's engineering department is seeking accreditation for an engineering major said Paul Coyne.

Engineering program seeks accreditation next week

by Patricia Serra

The Engineering Accreditation Commission of the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology will visit Loyola on Monday and Tuesday to determine how well Loyola meets accreditation standards. According to Paul Coyne, associate professor of physics, the department is seeking accreditation for the major of engineering.

Coyne expressed optimism about the evaluation, saying that Loyola's engineering program, already strong, deserves to be evaluated at this time.

"The program is close, if not currently satisfactory, in meeting accreditation standards. We warrant the visit," Coyne said.

When asked for any possible deficiencies in the

established program, regarding either quality of working facilities or the number of students and faculty, which might affect the decisions of the Accreditation Commission, Coyne had no public comment.

"The guidelines are subject to interpretation and it is worth having them tell us what is needed." Coyne noted that Johns Hopkins University recently went through a similar accreditation evaluation process.

"They list criteria which is a framework - and we feel very close to fitting into that framework," Coyne stated.

Physics/Engineering was originally introduced into the curriculum in 1955, made possible by a grant from the Raskob Foundation.

Loyola will know the results of next week's Accreditation Commission findings at the end of the school year.



Lucy Stroschio, director of academic grants and contract services explains how Loyola secured its Maryland Humanities Council grant.

Loyola wins prestigious humanities grant for lecture series

by Patricia Serra

A grant from the Maryland Humanities Council has enabled Loyola College and St. Mary's College, St. Mary's City, Maryland, to celebrate the state's 350 Anniversary with a joint lecture series on religious freedom featuring distinguished historians and professors.

Entitled "Maryland 350: History of Religious Toleration," the series highlights Maryland's unique tradition of religious freedom, especially that the colony was the first of the 13 original colonies to introduce and guarantee the concept. The lecture will focus on the implications of the separation of church and state.

Lucy Stroschio, director of academic grants and contract services, works with faculty members at Loyola to match their project interests with private, state and government funding research agencies. She explained that the grant from the Maryland Humanities Council was secured through a proposal submitted by committee members, which included the Reverend T. Gerard Connelly and the Reverend Frank McManamin of Loyola.

The lecture series, opened at St. Mary's College October 1 with a talk on "The Secular Context of Religious Toleration in Maryland." Loyola will host the next lecture on Sunday, October 16 when A. Pierce Middleton, Ph.D., of the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland addresses "Church and State: The Established Church in Maryland." Middleton, an archaeologist and historian who spent 15 years

as director of research at Colonial Williamsburg, now serves as a consultant to Historic Annapolis, Inc.. He will examine life under an established state church and the problems with religious expression, moral standards and taxation that non-conformists experienced.

On November 13, speakers will include the Reverend James Hennessy of Boston College and Lois Green Carr, Ph.D. of the Maryland Hall of Records. They will discuss difficulties of Catholics and Quakers living under the Anglican Church and the control it imposed from England.

The struggles of the Jewish population to obtain Americans citizenship will be the topic addressed by George Berlin, Ph.D., on December 11. Berlin is associated professor of Jewish history at Baltimore Hebrew College.

Also scheduled to speak is J. Carlton Hayden, Ph.D., chairperson of the department of history at Morgan State University, as well as adjunct professor of church history at Virginia Theological Seminary. Hayden's lecture, entitled "Black Churches in Maryland: Struggle for Religious Identity" will be held January 15.

The fifth lecture of the series, to feature the Reverend Richard Regan of Fordham University on February 12, will include a historical survey of the changing concept of the church and state from earlier times to the modern era.

The scheduled Sunday appearances are set for 3 p.m. in Jenkins Forum.

Date	Subject	Speaker
10/16	Church and State: The Established Church in Maryland	A. Pierce Middleton
11/13	Toleration in Maryland: The Catholic Story	James Hennessy S.J.
	Toleration in Maryland: Why It Ended	
12/11	History of Jews in Maryland: Struggle for Religious Liberty	George Berlin
1/15	Black Churches in Maryland: Struggle for Religious Identity	J. Carlton Hayden
2/12	Church and State: Contemporary Religious Liberty	Richard Regan

All lectures will be held 3 p.m. Sundays in Jenkins Forum.

SERVE IN APPALACHIA



December 26, 1983 - January 1, 1984
January 2-8, 1984

NEEDED: Catholic men to work with the Glenmary Home Missioners, a society of Catholic priests and Brothers, serving the poor of Appalachia.

- Please send information about your winter volunteer programs.
- Please send information about Glenmary's work with the rural people of Appalachia and the South.

Reverend Jerry Dorn
Glenmary Home Missioners Room
Box 46404
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246

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Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

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The Dugout



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Construction crew reprimanded for "offensive" behavior

by Jane Francis

One workman was reassigned to a new site and the rest of the construction crew reprimanded last week for "whistles and calls" directed at women passing the college center construction site.

According to R.K. Parnell, chief of security, the climax of many complaints came when a female staff member of the college directly identified a construction worker to a security officer present at the site when an objectionable comment was made.

Physical Plant Director,

George Causey explained the problem in a letter to the construction superintendent.

Most "whistles and calls" as referred to in Causey's letter, came in the early afternoon when a large volume of students and staff were passing by the site while the men were on their lunch break. With the various work crews and large number of men, proper identification of the culprit, or culprits, was difficult, he said.

Descriptions of the men responsible for the offensive comments pointed out one man who was directly identified to security Tuesday,

Oct. 4.

Warned of their expected behavior before arriving at the site, the men have often been reminded since Causey has repeatedly received complaints from females over the past several months.

Because of the warnings the men received, most felt that the reassignment was justified.

Causey and Parnell have since implemented a system whereby the general contractors on campus are made aware of the problem. All new subcontractors are also warned and told of subsequent action taken in cases of improper behavior.



The Greyhound / Peggy Simpson

Remarks by construction workers brought complaints to Loyola's Security office.



7-ELEVEN FREEDOM SUPER PRICES



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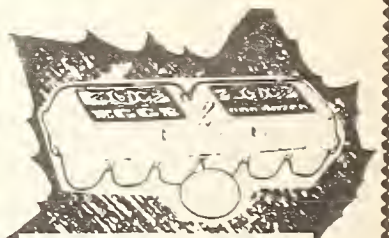
15¢

CIGARETTES

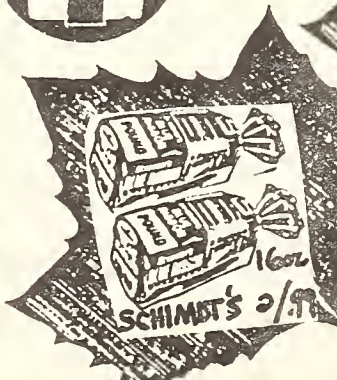
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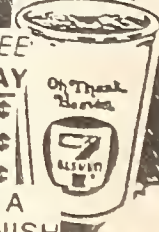
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The One Place Where Freedom and Super Prices Meet

Chairmen seek alternative merit solution

by Colleen Lilly

Although no decision was made about the type of evaluation form that would formalize the merit pay system at Loyola, Tuesday's Council of Department Chairman (CDC) meeting raised debate over how to go about implementing such a system.

The ASLC/SGA's student evaluation form was considered, but the ASLC/SGA voted against involvement in the merit pay system. Thomas Scheye, Academic Vice President, proposed three alternatives to the evaluation form dilemma.

"The student government's position is that they won't get involved," said Scheye. He added that the information printed in the ASLC/SGA's evaluation handbook can be used after its publication in late October.

Waiting until the book is published and using its information is one of the options proposed to the department chairmen. The problem created with this option is that teachers may request not to have their evaluations printed

in the publication.

Another option is to have the student government run its own evaluations of teachers for the handbook and for professional faculty evaluation form to be distributed for use in merit pay. The decision on whether to have the faculty evaluate the professional form or to send it away is another problem.

The final option is to have no evaluations by students this semester.

According to Scheye, Loyola has had a merit increment system for the past three years. Who was to receive merit raises during this time was decided by each department chairman.

The meeting's major controversy seemed to be the fact that the issues of merit pay and teacher evaluations for rank and tenure were being closely linked with no distinction.

Department chairmen are in the process of interviewing every faculty member for information on student evaluations and rank and tenure.

One member of the

meeting said, "The initial process is less than complete without student evaluations."

The scale on which every teacher will be judged goes from one, the highest, to four, the lowest.

One discrepancy in this scale was pointed out by Walt Holman of the finance department. A teacher's overall performance may be altered by the form's numbers if the mean average rating of the teacher is used, as opposed to the median of the total.

Holman opted for the median and said, "The faculty member should be given the benefit [of the doubt]. A mathematical veil shouldn't come between them [the faculty and their pay]."

Carol Abromaitis, department chairperson of English, pointed out, "Faculty evaluations used to be how the students saw a teacher. Their purpose was self-improvement in the teacher."

Although Scheye contends that the chairmen are too far down the road to change the merit's course of action, there is some dissent among the chairmen.

Bernard Nachbahr, department chairman of philosophy, said, "The pressures and haste are intolerable. There are too many unanswered questions."

Abromaitis added, "We don't know whether other schools have a system that works."

Another department chairman said, "The whole thing's a mess."

Still another contended, "If we stampede into it, we'll regret it. A balance is needed for the form and the process."

Scheye mentioned that evaluations are the most difficult part of teaching.

According to John Larson, economics department chairman, a more holistic approach is needed to solve the evaluation problem.

How to measure teaching was a question raised by one chairman, who also added that merit has certain negative connotations to it.

A committee was formed to come up with a more structured, organized merit system, but this committee has neglected to make any responses to the department chairmen's basic questions.

One question that arose was how teachers without tenure and teachers who are new qualify for a merit increase without service to the college. No response was made to this question.

Scheye felt that this is the first year people are taking evaluations seriously. "Merit has earned the chance to operate for a year. We know that the system works without merit, so let's give it a chance."

The problem with such a system is that it does not involve everyone; and since Loyola has never had an evaluation system for merit, the bulk of the decisions turn to scholarship, publishing, as an answer to who gets a merit increase.

One member of the faculty present said, "All we ever do is talk nuts and bolts. Nobody's able to work the system without knowing what to do."

Another department chairman explained the merit system from an overall faculty view. "Most faculty view this process as Mickey Mouse, just a thing you have to put up with."

Sellinger praises liberal arts at assembly

by Linda J. Hallmen

The swearing-in of the newly-elected freshman class officers was celebrated with a mass and reception following the Associated Students of Loyola College/Student Government Association Monday.

Following an opening prayer by the Reverend Allen Novotny extolling sharing and listening as greater forms of learning, Freshman Class President Christine Pfister and Representatives Anne-Marie Gering and Ellen Marie Lalley were sworn into their new offices.

Loyola President the Reverend Joseph Sellinger was the guest speaker. Stating that planning and the future are "what we're all about at the present time," he said that the next ten years will be very different for the college.

"We're trying to plan to become a better school than we are at the present moment."

He said that in a 1970 talk to the faculty, he described a "frightening" scenario. The college was facing a \$440,000 deficit and a decreasing student population. He said that a plan was formulated "not only to survive but to become better." Loyola became coeducational in 1971.

Father Sellinger turned to the students.

"We are concerned about you as people we have to educate," he said. "We must seize the opportunity

and make the most of it."

He then described Loyola as an institution in the business of education. Each one of the students is a product; not only must Loyola put out a good product, but that product must be delivered to the marketplace.

In order to ensure that students do find jobs after leaving Loyola, Father Sellinger spoke of a computer literacy core requirement in the near future. After acquiring the new VAX computer system, Loyola will soon have 120 computer terminals for undergraduate use — more than any other institution in the Baltimore metropolitan area, he said.

But Father Sellinger stressed the importance of a liberal arts education.

"Our major concern is not to lose sight of liberal arts," he said. "We have to convince the students, faculty and ourselves that liberal arts is very, very important. Our major concern should be: did we give you any kind of liberal education?"

Another major point that Father Sellinger brought out was that Loyola does not want to become a university, but become "better in 1990 than it is today." He stressed that the students are key in promoting the image of the school.

"You as members of the college can certainly be helpful to us," he said. "You are the men, the best of them."

He commented the situation in the month prior

to life at Wynnewood Towers and their courtesy in dealing with Loyola's neighbors.

After Father Sellinger's speech, Vice President for Social Affairs Ted Miles reported that Oktoberfest was a success and that Friday night will be Loyola Night at

the Harbor.

Mike Avia, Vice President for Student Affairs, said that the student directory should be available in two weeks.

Father Sellinger announced that a mass for All Saints Day will be held 11:30 a.m. Tuesday, November 1 in the Alumni Chapel.

William Borders, Archbishop of Baltimore, will deliver the homily.

The next legislative assembly meeting will be held 4:30 p.m. Monday, October 24 in MA512. All are welcome.

LOYOLA'S BOWLING CLUB



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The club bowls every Monday afternoon at
3:30 at Towson Fair Lanes (Tenpins)
The cost is only \$3.75 a week

- *Bowl 3 games*
- *Free use of bowling shoes*
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For more information contact Dan Scieszka (433-6139).

Graduation ceremony moved to Civic Center

by Linda J. Hallmen

The 1984 graduation ceremonies will be held at the Baltimore Civic Center May 27 instead of at the traditional on-campus site outside Maryland Hall. Academic Dean Francis McGuire cited uncertain weather conditions as the main reason for the change.

"It would be ideal to have graduation on campus," he said. "But it's too important an event to run the risk of cancelling."

For the past three years, said McGuire, the commencement exercises normally held outside on campus have been threatened by rain. The 1983 ceremony was moved to the Civic Center two hours before it was scheduled to begin, he said.

A final decision about holding graduation on campus must be made by 1 p.m. graduation day. If the decision is made to hold the

ceremony outdoors and the weather changes to rain, graduation will be cancelled. If thunderstorms begin, there is also the danger of lightning striking the trees, posing a danger to people, he said.

Another problem, McGuire said, is parking. Approximately 7500 people attended the 1983 graduation ceremony, and more are expected next May due to a larger class and a larger number of resident students in the 1984 class. Family and friends arriving from a distance have a problem finding places to park near campus, he said.

Senior Class President Bill Weir said that McGuire contacted him several weeks ago to explain the problem.

"We were all pretty much disappointed," he said. "But by knowing now that we're having it downtown, we can come up with ways to make it nicer than last year. Above all, we have to guarantee that

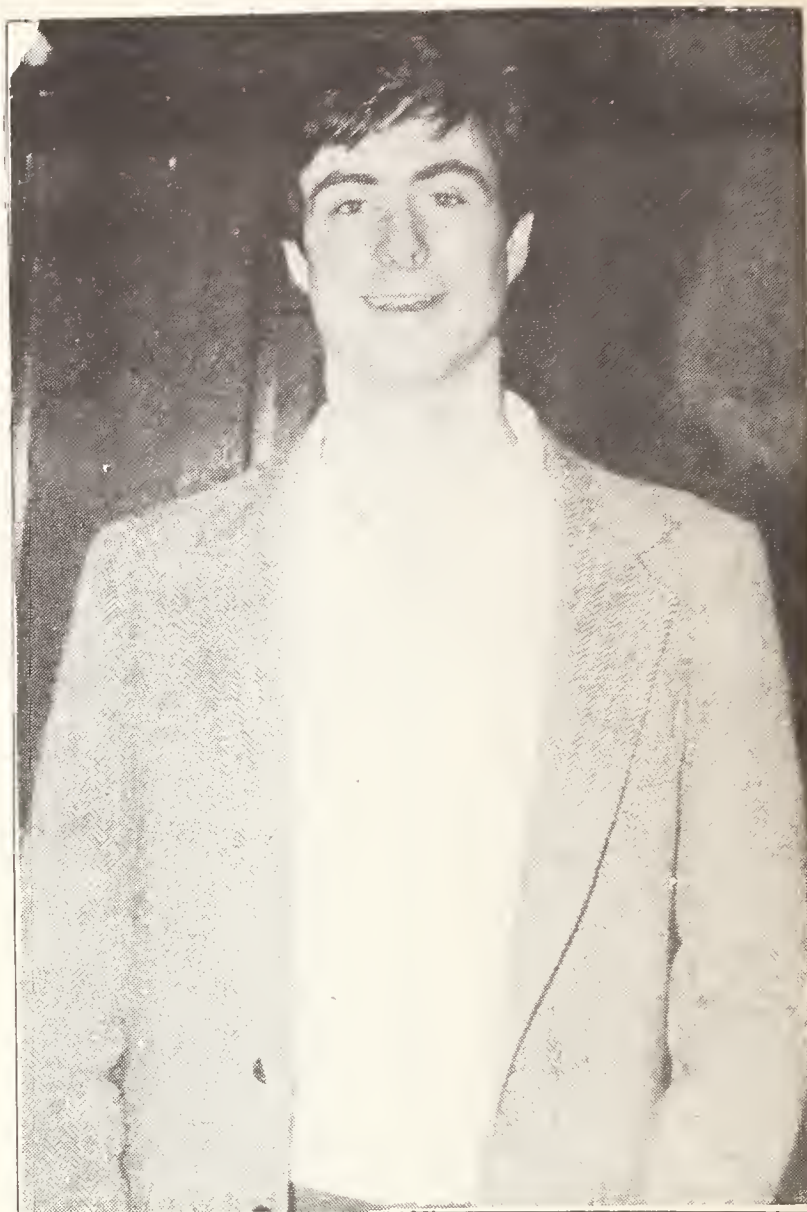
we have a ceremony."

Weir said that he would look for suggestions from the senior class on how to improve the look of the Civic Center to personalize it as a Loyola event.

McGuire said that the college has arranged for a special graduation luncheon from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on graduation day. Each graduate will receive one free ticket with additional tickets available for \$5.50 each. The cold buffet will be held on the Alumni Chapel Quadrangle and live music will supply the entertainment.

Weir said that he believes that students will be disappointed because of the sentimentality attached to an on-campus graduation but they will understand the practical obstacles to such a ceremony.

"We were disappointed," he reiterated, "but we could understand and appreciate that Dean McGuire wanted our input."



Senior Class president Bill Weir expressed disappointment about the graduation movement.

Schedule of Graduation Events

The complete graduation program for the weekend of Saturday, May 26, and Sunday, May 27, 1984, is as follows:

Saturday, May 26, 1984

Baccalaureate Mass

7:30 p.m.

Cathedral of Mary Our Queen, 5300 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Maryland

Sunday, May 27, 1984

Sunday Mass

10:00 a.m.

This is a regular Sunday mass, not a special graduation mass

Buffet Luncheon

11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.

Alumni Chapel Quadrangle, Loyola Campus

Tickets required - \$5.50

ROTC Commissioning

1:30 p.m.

Jenkins Hall, Loyola Campus

Graduation Ceremonies

3:30 p.m.

Baltimore Civic Center, 201 W. Baltimore St.

(Guests enter at the Baltimore Street Entrance)



The Greyhound/Talia Cortada

Academic Dean Francis McGuire cited the uncertainty of weather conditions as the major reason for the change in graduation.

Academic common market

Students from the State of Maryland can attend educational institutions in other states to take certain academic programs not currently available in Maryland. Students are charged in-state tuition rates through a cooperative arrangement between states. The programs may be taken at the undergraduate, graduate, and professional levels. For 1983-84 the programs available through this cooperative arrangement are: professional programs in Veterinary Medicine, Op-

tometry, Osteopathic Medicine; a number of graduate programs - including Coal Processing Research, Physical Therapy, and Radiation Chemistry; and a number of undergraduate programs - including Cytotechnology, Environmental Health, and Extracorporeal Circulation Technology.

Further information on the Academic Common Market is available through the notice displayed on the bulletin board in the east foyer of Maryland Hall.

The Faculty Council has submitted a proposal to the College Council to start classes after Labor Day. Before a vote is taken on the College Council, I would like to solicit student opinions. If we begin classes after Labor Day, our Christmas vacation will be shortened. In any case, first semester finals will end on/by December 22.

I would prefer to begin classes after Labor Day.

I would prefer to start classes before Labor Day and have a longer Christmas vacation.

Please submit your response to Dora Banks, Rm 16 in the basement of the Student Center or place your answer in her mailbox on the top row of the ASLC/SGA mailboxes, or in The Greyhound office, SC Room 5.

Official Election Results
Freshman Class Elections
R.A.C. Representative Elections

Freshman Class: Total

President(1):

Colleen Lilly	68
Reilly Murry	78
John Orlando	27
Pablo (Casellas)	28
* Christine Pfister	136

Representative(2):

Shari Duval	74
Cecilia Fava	103
* Anne-Marie Gering	169
Richard Hauf	99
Roberto Puglisi	49
* Ellen Marie Talley	126

Resident Affairs Council:

Ahern Apartments(2):

* Eileen Higgins	29
Rosemary Langevin	6
Biz Mosko	5
* Colleen Ryan	29

Butler Hall (2):

* Mark Begley	61
* Colin Belka	61
Bill Nellies	31
Gregory F. Poehlman	24

Charleston Hall (6):

* Anne-Marie Cove	96
Sidney Finnster	21
* Patrick F. Kelly	81
William King	67
* Moira Lynch	82
* Mark Mataosky	69
Sean P. Seerey	61
John Wilke	40
* Gary A. Wong	78
* "Mr. Bill" Venanzi	68

Hammerman House (2):

* Lori Cavanaugh	38
* Ellen Ciciotte	53
Alice Frost	12
Nancy Green	30
Sue McCarthy	17
Vivian Rorro	11
Lisa Winner	20

McAuley Hall (2):

Tim Boucher	15
* John Ghiardi	34
Charles Hill	22
* Lisa Tercero	23
Write in Votes: Pete Fiocco	3
Marie Kringle	2

Wynnewood Apartments (2):

* Melanie Bartek	6
* Susan Weigand	6



The Greyhound/Talia Cortada

Elected R.A.C. representatives (back row) John Ghiardi, Colleen Ryan, Eileen Higgins, Anne-Marie Cove, and "Mr. Bill" Venanzi, (front row) Lori Cavanaugh, Mark Begley, Ellen Ciciotte, Colin Belka. Show a little resident enthusiasm. Representatives not pictured are Lisa Tercero, Gary A. Wong, Mark Mataosky, and Patrick Kelly.

Elections boast
good turnout

by Linda J. Hallmen

Christine Pfister has won the office of freshman class president by nearly two to one over her nearest opponent, Reilly Murry. With 136 votes, Pfister defeated Murry (78), Colleen Libby (68), Pablo Casellas (28), and John Orlando (27).

She will run the class along with representatives Anne-Marie Gering and Ellen Marie Talley. Gering and Talley defeated four other opponents in their bid for the class office.

Mark Tozzi, elections com-

missioner, said "I was pleased with the turnout for the amount of publicity I gave it."

In the Resident Affairs Council races, Tozzi said turnout was good from Charleston and McCauley Halls and 35 residents from Ahern Hall voted.

Eileen Higgins and Colleen Ryan tied with 29 votes each for the two representative spots from Ahern.

Mark Begley and Colin Belka each received 61 votes for the two representative spots from Butler Hall.

Lori Cavanaugh (38) and Ellen Ciciotte (53) will be the

representatives from Hammerman House.

John Ghiardi (34) and Lisa Tercero (23) will represent McCauley.

Melanie Bartek and Susan Weigand, each with six votes, were the only two representatives running from Wynnewood Towers.

The six representatives from Charleston Hall will be Anne-Marie Cove (96), Patrick F. Kelly (81), Moira Lynch (82), Mark A. Mataosky (69), Gary A. Wong (78), and "Mr. Bill" Venanzi (68).

Last Chance For
Senior Portraits



Sign ups are now posted outside the yearbook office for the October 19, 20 and 21 picture dates. This is the final portrait sitting. Space is limited—Sign up now!

Freshman class officers sworn in



The Greyhound/Talia Cortada

Freshman class president Christine Pfister plans to serve her class to the best of her ability.

by Colleen Lilly

The induction of Freshman Class President Christine Pfister and Freshman Representatives Anne-Marie Gering and Ellen Talley occurred at Monday's Legislative Assembly of the ASLC.

Dora Banks, ASLC/SGA President, swore in the new officers who promised to uphold their positions and to assist the ASLC/SGA, the faculty and the administration with vigor.

Chris Pfister is a Hammerman House resident from Ellicott City, who has an abundance of student government experience. She served four years as class president in high school, worked as a page in the Senate and worked with the Governor's Youth Advisory Council, a body which deals with statewide concerns of young adults.

During her campaign, Chris went door-to-door talking to freshmen about their concerns and explaining her campaign's platform. She plans to have bi-monthly class meetings, to write the freshman commuters and residents as much as possible and to alleviate any communication and social problems with the mixers and the upper class.

"I'm looking forward to seeing how things are run here. I'm very pleased to be elected, and I'll try to serve to the best of my ability," Pfister said.

Appointments Schedule

The ASLC/SGA would like to announce its appointments schedule for Fall 1983. Positions are available for the following:

Executive Branch

Parliamentarian
Special Assistant to the President
Board of Student Elections Supervisors

Academic Affairs

Faculty Evaluations Committee
Honors Program Committee (two members Class of 1987)

Student Affairs

Special Assistant to the Vice President

Social Affairs

Film Series
Publicity Action Committee
Social Coordinator Service Committee
Assistant Social Coordinator
Ticket Sales Committee

Sign-up for appointment times in Rm 17 in the basement of the Student Center. The following times are available to schedule for an appointment.

Monday, October 17, 1983
4:00-4:30 p.m.

Tuesday, October 18, 1983
11:30-12:30 p.m.

Wednesday, October 19, 1983
4:00-5:30 p.m.

Thursday, October 20, 1983
11:30-12:30 p.m.

If you're worried about cancer, remember this.

Wherever you are, if you want to talk to us about cancer, call us. We're here to help you.

Photographed by Art Kane

American Cancer Society
2,000,000 people fighting cancer.

THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE.

Tastes like it never left Germany.

Steinhäuser Bier has authentic German taste. It is brewed and bottled in Germany according to the Purity Law of 1516, which allows only natural ingredients. Then Steinhäuser is shipped to America. Unchanged. Uncompromised. Next time you're thirsting for authentic German beer, ask for a Steinhäuser, the one beer that tastes like it never left Germany.



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BREWED AND BOTTLED IN FRANKFURT, GERMANY
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Concerned students raise money for the disadvantaged

by Susan McIntyre

In conjunction with the 7th Annual Dance Marathon the SCEC (Students Concerned for Exceptional Children) is sponsoring a raffle. On Thursday, October 6, they were presented with community prize donations. Angela Calle, the group's president, reports that "Father [Daniel] McGuire has gotten all the raffle prizes for us through his contacts. He is helping us greatly."

Included in the raffle prize list are a 10-speed bicycle, two tickets to a Colt game, clock radios, spice racks from McCormick's, desk lamps, and a travel case--"things students can use in and around their apartments," according to Calle. The donor of the bike and Walter Tjutowski, donor of the Colt tickets, will be here to present their donations in person. Raffle tickets are \$1.00 each and are available on campus. The SCEC plans to set up a booth in the Student Center lobby to promote ticket sales.

All funds raised by the club from the Dance Marathon and raffle will be divided between two homes for exceptional children: A Place For Us, a boy's home, and Good Shepherd Center, a home for disturbed adolescent girls. Both are in Baltimore.

The SCEC is a club clearly devoted to service. Calle says, "We are a small club of students from a broad range of majors concerned for exceptional children." By exceptional she means

intellectually handicapped, physically disabled, socio-economically disadvantaged, speech or hearing impaired, or otherwise incapacitated. Calle hastens to add that "contrary to popular belief, our membership is not limited to education and speech pathology majors."

The club is not only a fundraising team, but serves exceptional children in many other ways as well. With the League of the Handicapped they sponsor a wheelchair basketball game in which the League's team, the Baltimore Ravens, participates. The SCEC also helps out at "flings," social events for the League's members.

At Christmas, the SCEC throws a party for the children at Loyola's speech center and at Easter they serve Easter brunches at area pediatric centers. Calle says this gives club members "the opportunity to work one on one with kids who are sick and can't get out for Easter. We bring the Easter Rabbit to them."

Apart from the obvious fact that the club was established as a service organization designed to aid morally and financially exceptional children, the group has goals that extend to all students on campus, and indeed to people everywhere. The SCEC's intentions are that, through their service and example, people will become aware of the problems of the handicapped and of the ways in which they can help.



Father Daniel McGuire and Angela Calle display two of the prizes donated for the S.C.E.C. raffle.

Flaccid performances, plot spoil play

by Sean A. Madeleine

Crossing the Bar by Michael Zettler, which has just begun its run at Center Stage, is another tired exploration of the mysteries of male bonding. It is an embarrassingly formulaic piece of theatre, relying almost exclusively on situation taken from several other sources.

The plot revolves around the gathering of six friends, all of them restaurant owners, on the occasion of the funeral of a mutual comrade. Each of the characters is a type-Spanish, Italian, German, Irish, Clever, Stupid, Lecherous, and Gay. I began to wonder why the author troubled to think up names for these hollow shells; it would be easier if they had addressed each other as types.

Despite what fans of Andy Rooney or Gene and Roy might think, it really isn't fun to write a bad review. I think most people would rather enjoy themselves if they're going to invest a couple of hours in a play. I would have liked to.

Crossing the Bar doesn't allow that luxury. The whole thing is so familiar that an uncomfortable *deja vu* crept into my thinking. All the scenes seemed mandatory—the scatological stories, references to past arguments, the psychological tension under the joking veneer. I found myself longing for the better plays these scenes had bastardized.

There's the climax where two characters resolve their life-long relationship in a shouting match. The whole play takes on a sickly sort of pre-fabricated autonomy. It's as if someone were standing up-stage holding up signs that said "exposition" or "comic." One obvious scene lead to another—insert slot A into slot B.

The acting ranged from tedious through competent to good. Bryan Clark, as the Irish type, made a few half hearted attempts at a brogue, but to no avail. Worse was when he tried, to bring an incongruous sort of Celtic lilt to a story he was relating; it ended up sounding more like an Egyptian doing an Irishman.

William Monney did the best he could as one of the German types. He is the leader of the six men, and bullies them into most of the action of the play. It's a pretty thankless part, and Monney must get credit for wrangling with it.

The real stand-out, due to his virtuosity, was Irwin Ziff as the Spanish type. He created a credible and engaging character, the best on the stage and the one most worth watching. His gestures and expressions perfectly transmitted the character's thoughts, not the actor's.

The best thing about *Crossing the Bar* is the set. It is a mosaic of antlers, neon bar signs and rustic wood. If you must go see *Crossing the Bar* try to concentrate solely on the set and block out what's on the stage. Only then will you enjoy the evening.

CENTER STAGE

HONORED AS THE STATE THEATER OF MARYLAND

Michael Zettler's

Crossing the Bar

Sept. 30 -
Nov. 6



The members of L-7 keep patrons of Girard's jumping.

Everything about L-7 screams new wave: their superteased hair, their off-beat outfits, their futuristic grid-decorated guitars – and don't forget their music. L-7 is a progressive new music band with a carefully crafted contemporary image that nevertheless defies trendiness.

The band's image centers around the apparently meaningless name L-7. Band leader and songwriter Brian Durham derived the name from an old Sam the Sham and the Pharaohs have called "Wooly Bully." The exact line is, "Let's not be L-7/We're gonna learn to dance."

The L-7 shape was a shorthand for the derogatory term "square" in the Sixties. "The concept of being square in the Sixties was not cool," keyboard player Gary Benson explained. "People who are trying to make something of themselves, like the electronics fiends, were square in the Sixties, but in the Eighties it's just the opposite. There's more of a technological emphasis now."

L-7 identifies with this "technological emphasis," and attempts to use it in both their appearance and their music. "A lot of new music bands have numbers or letters for names like 999, U2, and 707," Benson said. "When you hear that, you know it's a new band, not a Seventies band."

L-7 also symbolizes four musical aspects which the band tries to bring together: pop music, electronic music, message songs and love songs. "We're trying to write songs with a modern feel," Durham said, "without having to rely on electronic drums because I feel that's going to be short-lived."

"Ourselves," L-7's most noteworthy original song to date, is a good example: "Ourselves" is a message song about a failed love relationship lyrically, and Durham likes the modern sound it has without the benefit of drum machines. The song is about an actor and actress who "can't let go of their characters," as Benson puts it. "They question themselves and each other throughout the song, 'Why can't we be ourselves?'"

Durham feels that lyrics are an essential part of songwriting that many songwriters can't handle. "It's a lot of people's downfall," he said. "I try to write something that someone who really gets into the lyrics will think, 'Damn, that's summing up my life.' I want to write something people can relate to, but not get too simple with it."

"Lyrics in most pop songs are so mundane...what worries me is that the biggest hits have the most stupid lyrics. I mean, a sixth-grader could write a poem that would be about as good."

"Our lyrics have interesting visual images," Benson added. "They're not your average, everyday, goofy lyrics. They're actually saying something."

While L-7's songs often carry a message, they do not evolve from personal events in Durham's (or anyone else's) life. "A lot of people want to assume it's personal experience, but none of my songs are about personal situations. It's all just things I think people could relate to."

L-7 surfing on Ch City's new wave

"I'll write the basic song and I'll lay it out for the band, and they take it on its own feel. It gets rearranged – usually by Gary [Benson], but the whole band contributes to its outcome."

The history of L-7 is the familiar saga of love for music and on-again, off-again associations. Durham, now 28, was born in Greenville, South Carolina but spent most of his formative years in Atlanta. "I was playing in bars at 15 in the south when they didn't know how old you were and didn't really care," he said.

"I moved to Washington in 1974 and played in a lot of bands there around the glitter rock era – Tramp, Lash, Harlot. Harlot played a lot of hard stuff, like Zeppelin, and then I would get out of there and play some Bowie or Roxy Music. Agents didn't know what to make of us."

"It seemed to me that the thing to do was to start my own band, and that's when I started the first Multiplex." Durham formed Multiplex in early 1981. He chose present L-7 guitarist George Biggs, 22, from seven guitarists when he auditioned. Around the same time he met singer Teri Brooks (now in Nuvo Blind) and keyboard player Scott Dallas (now in the Problem Pets) who became members of the original band.

"Multiplex was the first commercial new wave band," Durham said, "because up to that point the only thing in Baltimore was the Marble Bar bands – which don't count, because most of them don't know how to play."

Multiplex went through a series of personnel changes which saw Biggs leave and Rosie Savina, not in Talk Show (and a recent companion to Ravyns guitarist Rob Fahey), enter the band. This co-ed format worked well, but

"burned itself out," according to Durham.

The next step was the group Objects. Durham described objects as "a financial mistake, but it was something we had to do to achieve personal happiness because Multiplex had gotten so far out of hand."

"Objects did all the songs, that all the other [new wave] bands started doing later, like the GoGo's. For instance, we did 'White Wedding' [by Billy Idol] August a year ago, and 98 Rock didn't even start playing it until the winter. We were definitely ahead of other bands." Objects lasted only from August 1982 to November 1982, but brought in L-7 keyboard player Benson, 25 and drummer Kevin Settles, 23.

After Objects collapsed, Durham hooked up with Biggs again and formed L-7 with Benson, Settles and Mannekin refugee Steve Underwood, 22, in late 1982. "Steve had always wanted to do new music," Durham said, "and the other members of Mannekin could see that he was going off into a different

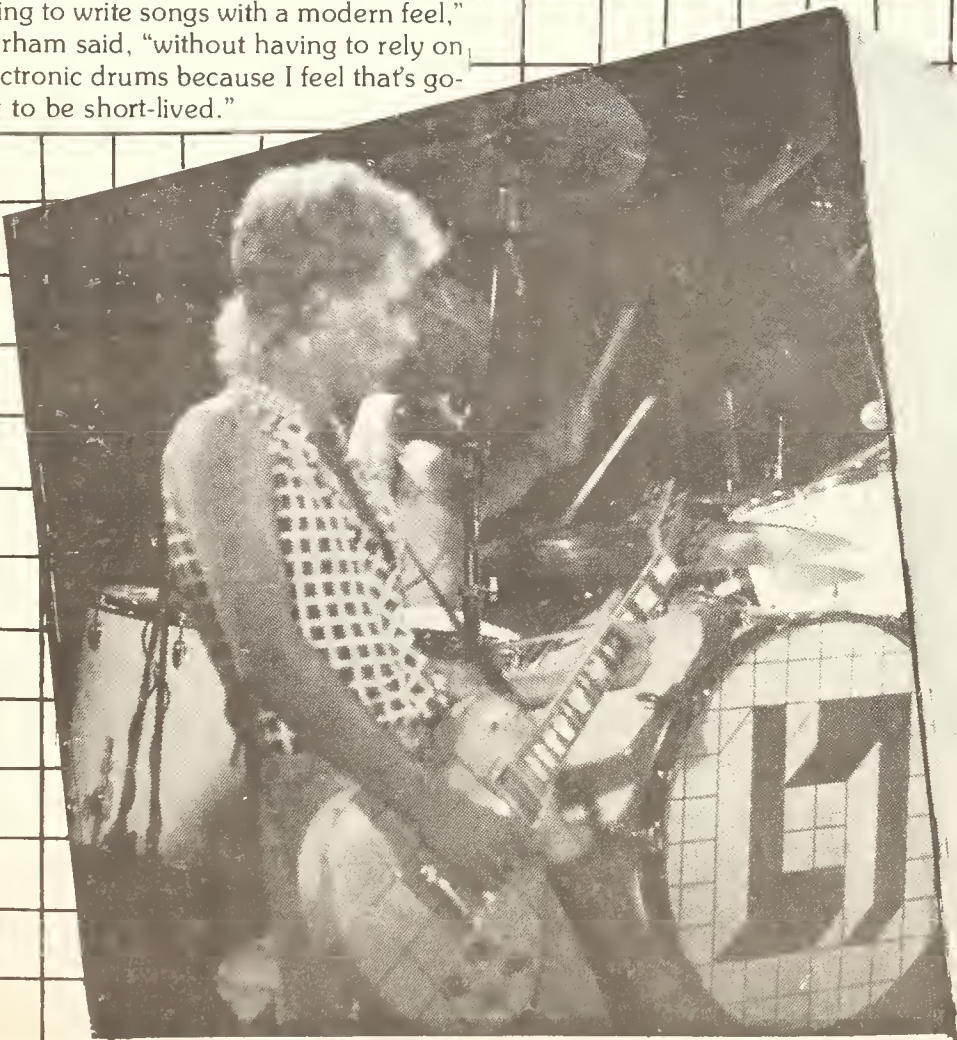
musical L-7, with from the Initial being 'for Objects. to be r bands. clean sl more pe We hate Since end of J establish hottest l pretty s we've be One change songs. " just pick play, l Music, ' stuff an booking cover st think it's

text by David Zeile

photos by Peg



L-7 just trying to be the



George Biggs concentrates on another guitar lead.



Benson surrounded by electronics paraphernalia.

Charm scene

direction." All of the members of the exception of Durham, are in the Baltimore metropolitan area. L-7 had to shake the tag of former members of Multiplex and Durham said, "We didn't want related to those other [earlier] We just wanted to star' with a te, but clubs feel you'll draw people if you use the pastnames. d that."

their debut appearance at the January 1983, however, L-7 has ed its own name as one of the local bands in Baltimore. "L-7 is able now," Durham said, "but en through some shaky times." of the first things L-7 had to was their selection of cover When we first came out we were ng wild songs that we wanted to ke [Bill Nelson's] 'Furniture out we had too much obscure it began to interfere with our ," Durham said. "Some of the ff was so obscure, most people original, like 'Furniture Music.'

Ziggy Simpson



elves.



Steve Underwood gets an opportunity to sing lead.

Any copy stuff we learn now has to be pretty popular."

Groups that L-7 covers include U2, David Bowie, Psychedelic Furs, Men at Work, The Fixx, Ice House and The Clash. A large part of the song selection involves how well particular songs (or even artists) fit the vocal abilities of the group, and each of the five members sings. For instance, Durham sings most of the leads in addition to his bass-playing, but drummer Settles sings the U2 songs and Benson sings "Should I Stay or Should I Go?"

Many times, a favorite artist of one of the band members will inspire the group to copy several of that artist's songs. For Durham, one of those artists is David Bowie. Although his admiration for Bowie is justified, many believe that he is just a "Bowie clone." On the "Person to Person" classified section of the *City Paper's* October 7 issue, for instance, the following message appeared: "L-7 - the band that asks the musical question, 'Why can't we just be ourselves?' - Because you're too busy being Bowie, Ziggy-breath!"

Durham objects to the accusations. "I was singing the way I sing now before I heard Bowie, and I didn't hear of Bowie until I was 17. I imitate him on purpose, for the Bowie covers we do, but on the others I'm just trying to be me."

In regard to actual influences, Durham will admit to none. "Richard Butler [of the Psychedelic Furs] had a great visual influence, but no other band really inspires me. People want to assume Bowie, but that's just bull..." Durham's favorite groups are Ultravox and Todd Rundgren, but he said that they do not



Durham backs up Benson as he sings.

affect his songwriting.

Benson's favorite groups are Led Zep- pelin for their "heavy metal, yet light and fresh sound," Queen for their well- arranged songs and to an extent the Beatles for the same reason. "I learned how to arrange songs by covering the well-arranged songs [of bands like Queen]," Benson said.

On the local scene, the Ravyns, the Vamps, Kix, Growing Up Different and AR-15 all received commendations, but Benson said that the old Face Dancer was the most influential band Baltimore has had. "They always had an original sound, and everybody learned a lot from them. They made Baltimore's night club circuit fashionable."

Durham is not quite as enthusiastic about Charm City's rockers: "There are better bands with cooler images, but it's still far from cool." Durham said Baltimore comes out mediocre in comparison with other cities. "Atlanta blows Baltimore away, and so does New York, but there are worse towns, too."

"I've found Baltimore and Washington both to have cold audiences as compared to north of here and south of here, and even famous people I've met have noticed it," Durham said. "In Baltimore, they're too cool to clap."

L-7, in fact, has been on two tours of southern towns in their brief existence. "It's great to go down there and do something that's a little new, although the south is a little behind. If they like you, they let you know - they really treat you great."

L-7's current projects involve plans for a video for "Ourselves" and an eventual

record contract. "Our goal isn't to become a big Baltimore-Washington club band like DC Star," Durham said. "We hope to jump over that whole thing and do something."

"I've acquired a lot of connections and I'm just waiting until we get more money to finance a better tape with all the originals. Then we're going to stop for a record deal, but we know we're not ready for that yet, because we haven't even been out a year yet...but we do believe that, in time, it's possible." At the moment, only a poorly produced tape of "Ourselves" represents L-7's recorded output, although the tape has gotten some airplay on local radio stations.

"I'm sitting on so many great [original songs] right now," Durham enthused, "but we don't want to bite off too much too soon. We'll have to gradually work them in[to their live sets]." (The cover tunes dominate L-7's live performances by necessity - "We want to work," Durham explained.)

Durham is looking forward to making the video for "Ourselves," however. "I'll be the husband and I'll get some real hot brunette to be the wife," Durham said. "I figure there's been too many blondes on videos, although I like blondes a lot."

One thing Durham disdains is the stigma that "cool" people attach to commercial success. "A lot of people are so cool that as soon as somebody gets a big single that's a big crime. They call it selling out. That's ridiculous, because that's what everybody's trying to do, to make it big and make a living. Fans and friends should be proud!"

If L-7 eventually "makes it big," Baltimore should indeed be proud.



Kevin Settles pounds his drum kit while singing a U2 song.



"Love my Way..."

Working in Wynnewood

Roof fire, zoning violation break up monotony

by Tim Delaney

"We've got Wynnewood
Who needs commuters?
You pay the rent, babe
You better stay."

The above is an excerpt from a parody, written by Tracey Post, of the Bob Seger song "We've got tonight." (Eileen McCloskey and I were to sing it in the talent show that never materialized last year.) At the time it was written, the deal to lease Wynnewood Towers had not yet gone through. It was anybody's guess as to whether A) the housing problem would be solved; or B) victims of the overbooking would be setting up sleeping bags in the cafeteria.

The eagerly awaited announcement finally came on Friday, June 17, 1983. Three days earlier I began working for Continuing Education, a segment of Loyola's graduate school consisting of Professional Development Programs (P.D.P.) and Special Academic Programs (S.A.P.), respectively. Located in Cohn Hall (of recent "mildew" fame), the offices were right around the corner from where the press conference was held. Thus the already hectic offices were made even more so, due to the media's presence on campus. Little did we know that the school's new acquisition would figure so prominently in our futures.

"We're moving Friday!" came the cry from above on a Tuesday in mid-July. You see, expansion of Loyola meant expansion of the available office space. To put it more bluntly, the English Department was in, and Continuing Education was out—out to Wynnewood Towers, to be the guinea pigs for the gradual invasion that was to follow.



The Greyhound April Fools issue becomes prophetic as Wynnewood Towers actually bursts into flames.

We did move, but it wasn't until July 25—due to little matters such as telephone service, etc., etc. Bright and early, the van from Physical Plant arrived, and within hours all our belongings were transported to the four offices assigned us—102E, 108E, T6E, and T6W, not necessarily to the right offices, but why quibble—we found everything eventually. From the start, both positive and negative tenant opinions were expressed. On the happy end, nearby residents were quick to introduce themselves and offer their aid in the settlement process, the lady in 101E, for example.

The first not-so-happy reaction came as senior Ellen LaCorte (who worked part of the time for the offices) and I were in the midst of exploring the place. We got on the elevator along with an older woman pushing a shopping cart and muttering something about "Moving all in one day." Being an accommodating sort, Ellen asked, "Oh, are you moving in or out?" to which came the retort "OUT, THANK GOODNESS!" It's nice to feel wanted.

I spent most of my time working in the registration office. Located in T6E, it was a nice little efficiency with plenty

of windows (windows being a new experience for Continuing Education) coupled with the fact that the airconditioning in the office refused to work, the mercury averaged somewhere between 95 and 100 degrees in the office during the next month or so. We kept the door open a good deal, so I at least got to see the workmen parade the new furniture by en route to the upper floors apartments. What a thrill, I tell you!

August 1, 1983 was a usual hot day made memorable by the ringing of the fire alarm bell at 10:30 in the morning. A loud, steady ring which automatically gave one the "it's-only-a-fire-drill-so-I-can't-be-bothered" feeling, it soon subsided. Five minutes later, however, a man came running down the hall yelling "Nobody believes me! There's a fire on the roof!" As I was escorted toward the nearest exit, I remembered that I had my camera, so I got off a few, quick pictures. (When later asked why I didn't sell the photos to the papers, I replied, "Can't you just see the headline? WYNNEWOOD BURNS. EMPLOYEE TAKES PICTURES AS OTHERS SCRAMBLE FOR SAFETY!" Come to think of it, this does bear a slight resemblance to the front page of the April Fool's edition of last year's Greyhound.) For the record, let it be known that everyone in both P.D.P. and S.A.P. did their best to aid firemen in the evacuation of residents (which wasn't easy, as one woman was heard to remark, "I've been here nine years, and I'm not about to leave now). Al Sanders and Instant Eye showed up to cover the event, which, though it only amounted to a small roof fire, still managed to place second on the six-o'clock news.

So what now? Will the mayoral task force appointed to the matter resolve things?

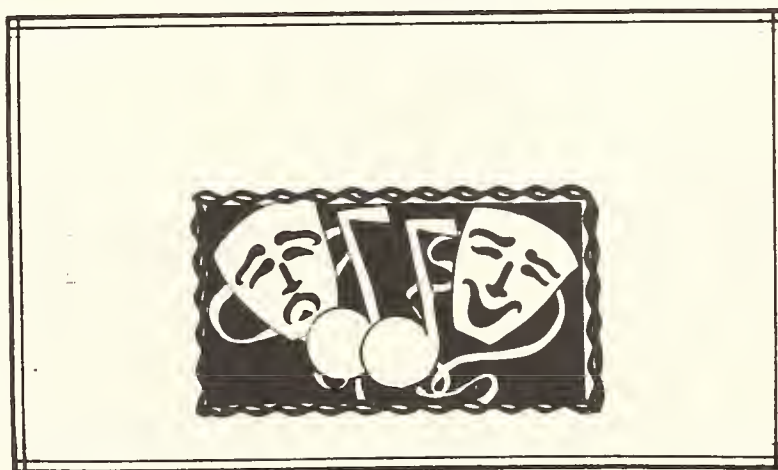
Drama program thriving, Dockery says

by Chris Garretson-Butt

Associate professor James E. Dockery, a ten year veteran of Loyola College, has directed 20 productions here, as well as, acting in and directing major productions outside of Loyola. This summer, Mr. Dockery was cast in the lead role of "Deathtrap" at Colonial Players Theatre in Annapolis. With the opening of the New Arts Center, the Drama program at Loyola will flourish under the direction of our "thespian deluxe," and so, it seems fit that we gather a few words of wisdom from a man named JED.

GREYHOUND: Tell me about "Deathtrap."

DOCKERY: I wanted to act in a contemporary play, since I've done mostly Shakespeare for the last couple of summers. The reason I was interested in acting as Colonial Players was that I took my Introduction to Theatre class to see "Equus" in the spring, and I really liked the professional production they gave it, and I have always liked theatre in the round. I auditioned for "Equus," and they in-



vited me back to audition for "Deathtrap." I got the lead.

GREYHOUND: Do you prefer acting to directing?

DOCKERY: No. When I finish directing a show, the last thing I want to do is direct again. It's draining. I think of acting as a blessed relief from all the responsibilities of directing. Acting brings me closer to the theatrical experience. Playing the tense moments, feeling the audience

GREYHOUND: How does community theatre compare to Loyola productions?

DOCKERY: Obviously, at Colonial Players the actors are older and more experienced. Casting older roles is far easier than at Loyola. The similarity is that in both places I have found a love for performing; every actor at Colonial Players has some profession other than acting. At Loyola, we have full-time students, and no theatre majors, so they are in shows because they enjoy performing.

GREYHOUND: What about the upcoming season at Loyola?





DOCKERY: We are doing two Tennessee Williams plays: "A Streetcar Named Desire" and "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof." My approach to theatre at Loyola is that it should educate the college community. That means not only Shakespeare, and classics, but also major contemporary playwrights. Williams won a Pulitzer for "Streetcar," and is recognized as one of America's major dramatists.

GREYHOUND: Do you have any final comments?

DOCKERY: Over my ten years the student spirit both in productions, and audience reception have created a lively theatre scene. And finally, the fact that Loyola has no theatre majors is an advantage because shows are available to students across the board, which is what a Fine Arts education is all about.

Iggy

S.A.M.

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Carroll biography documents war years

The most distinguished Catholic layman in American history is what his biographer says of Charles Carroll of Carrollton after completing his book on the only Catholic signer of the Declaration of Independence. *Revolutionary Statesman: Charles Carroll and the War* by Thomas O'Brien Hanley, S.J. has just been released by Loyola University Press (Chicago \$15.95), coinciding with the 200th anniversary of the treaty that ended the Revolutionary War.

Carroll's role as a founder of the American Nation, the Loyola College professor said in an interview, "explains the presence of his statue in the U.S. Capitol and his large portrait in the State House in Annapolis." His exhaustive study of the extensive Carroll and related manuscripts, 18th century public records and newspapers the past seven years has yielded the biographical narrative. A writer of newspaper features on historical subjects, he says he has employed short chapters to create a strong story line which the drama of the records justify.

"The rich vein of family correspondence," Father Hanley said, "makes it possible to present a story rich in its revelation of the man in the emerging nation and in his church

under the leadership of his cousin the future Bishop John Carroll of Baltimore."

The tension of the man in public life meeting the pressing duties of his family is dramatic at times. Carroll's father becomes a critic of his son's legislative actions even while he takes pride in the Signer's leadership in fashioning the Maryland Constitution. The chronic illness of his wife, Mary Darnall Carroll, was complicated by an addiction to an opium-derived drug which mystified Carroll and his family. Her baby Anne Brooke Carroll, who had been given the same drug called laudanum, died in early childhood.

Family duties kept Carroll from going to Valley Forge on a committee to investigate George Washington at a time when America's war morale was at a low ebb. Another newly discovered area of Carroll's career and presented by the author here was Carroll's presence at the Battle of Brandywine and the retreat through Pennsylvania with Washington's forces. He earlier assisted William Smallwood in recruiting troops they led from Baltimore to the battle scene.

The struggle over the Maryland Constitution was far more intense than seen in the usual sources for the story. Using Carroll's letters and writings extensively as a commentary for the first

time by any writer, the biographer finds that Carroll advocated a constitutional provision against the slave trade. The whole process of constitution-making in the conventions presented with all the details Carroll provides.

"This phase of his story," Father Hanley said, "gives us some very important knowledge about the Catholic community's view of religious freedom." His father had spoken out against a double tax on Catholic property in the 1750's, using what he said were the first laws of Maryland. No one should be molested in the free exercise of their religion, he and other Catholics said. This axiom was placed in Carroll's committee draft of the Maryland declaration of rights. As early as 1640 the Catholics of Carroll's community believed that Maryland should be governed by the axiom and it was not to benefit only Christians but all citizens.

"At the time John F. Kennedy took office as President of the U.S.," Father Hanley noted, "the Supreme Court of the U.S. in its decision against a Maryland religious test for public office holders took account of this tradition and early law." The court cited Father Hanley's book on this tradition, *Their Rights and Liberties*, which he plans to reissue for the 350th anniversary of the founding of Maryland in 1984.

These and other matters, e.g., the legitimacy of Carroll, are discussed in

documentary notes at the end of the narrative text. They justify where needed the portrayal of Carroll and his career that is given. A strength of this, as the author explains in his preface, is that he is always intent "to let Carroll speak for himself." The remarkable amount of his writings left to posterity makes this possible to an unusual degree, he explained.

Last year Loyola University Press reissued the biographer's book on Carroll's early life, *Charles Carroll of Carrollton: The Making of a Revolutionary Gentleman* (\$14.95). It details the patriot's early Catholic and Jesuit education and the first chapter of the book just released reviews the earlier study, noting the influence on Carroll's creative role in the formation of the American Republic.

In its notice, Loyola University Press (3441 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago IL 60657) notes a concluding epilogue where the author tells of the growing place of Carroll in the legend of the American Revolution in years leading up to his death in 1832, the last-surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The author is also editor of *The John Carroll Papers* in three volumes and of *The American Revolution and Religion in Maryland*, the use of which has given added depth to this dimension of Charles Carroll's life, times and community.

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Show cancelled for second straight year

by Dianne Jung

For the second year in a row, Loyola's Annual Talent Show, which had been scheduled for Friday, October 7, was cancelled.

Sophomore Class President Jim Kennelly, whose class was supposed to sponsor the event, blamed student apathy and faulty scheduling as the basic reasons for the show's cancellation.

"There was a lack of interest exhibited by the student body to see and be in it, although we had publicized the event on flyers," he commented. "In addition, the show, if held, would have to compete with the third play-off game leading to the World Series between the Orioles and the White Sox scheduled for the same night."

Kennelly further stated that he and class representatives Paul Collini and Gary Meyerl refused to risk losing money from the class budget to pay expenses for a poorly attended event.

Ted Miles, Vice-President for Social

Affairs, on the other hand, identified the lack of publicity and organization as the major problems.

"I think people would have been interested, but the event was not well-publicized," he said. Miles even revealed that students came to the first audition, but no judges were there to screen the acts.

Kennelly denied all responsibility for the show, claiming he had delegated it to a committee of three other persons, who he disclosed had difficulties organizing the event.

Under the Associated Students of Loyola College/Student Government Association regulations, however, each class president is ultimately responsible for all events sponsored by his/her class. Even so, Miles believed "the fault could not be put on any one person."

So far, the Talent Show has not been rescheduled, and is left open for anyone who wants to organize it, said Miles.



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Big Country has big chart sound, little else



The Crossing Big Country (Mercury)

Big Country is one of the latest "new music" bands to break into 98 Rock's playlist. Their single, aptly titled "In a Big Country," is a pleasant, catchy tune. Unfortunately, that's about all it is, and therein lies this group's downfall.

Like many of their more popular brethren (Asia, Men at Work, and the even less notable Chris DeBerg and Bryan Adams), Big Country has hit upon a snazzy musical formula. The songs on *The Crossing* are assembled for maximum listenability — but taken together as an album, most are rather bland. This album will not sustain repeated listenings.

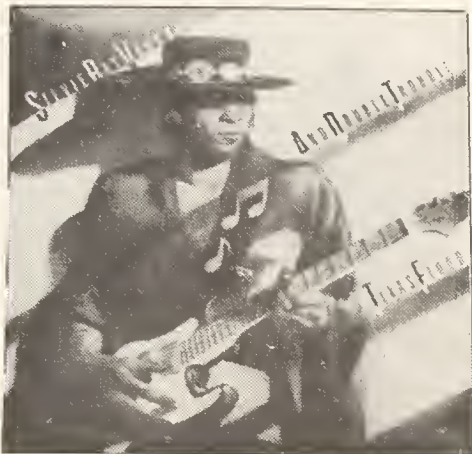
One must understand, however, that Big Country's songs are not bad — it's just that they rarely deviate from a given formula. The few songs that do, like "Close Action" and "Chance," stand out from the rest of the album.

Musically, the band is obviously competent, particularly Mark Brzezicki's drumming. Big Country's sound, as interpreted by U2 producer Steve Lillywhite, is enthusiastic and sharp — for a while. Big Country's other major flaw is their tendency to drag out most of their songs. Just when it seems a song should end, it continues for another minute or two. Before long, this kind of thing gets mighty irritating.

Big Country is simply too commercial for its own good. Their music is like cotton candy — fluffy and tasty but

with almost no substance. Their music expresses nothing; their lyrics are a total loss (e.g., "Before the teacher and the best/ Before the journey and the rest").

If Big Country bagged their formula and sat down to compose some truly original music, they might produce something worthwhile. Given the success of many formula bands though, I doubt Big Country will see fit even to try.



Texas Flood Stevie Ray Vaughan and Double Trouble (Epic)

Stevie Ray Vaughan recently came to the public's attention for his fine guitar contributions to David Bowie's latest album *Let's Dance*. Vaughan is a very highly regarded guitarist whose R & B background hark back to rock's early days.

Some of *Texas Flood*, especially the song "Love-Struck Baby" is strongly reminiscent of Chuck Berry. Most of the album leans more toward R & B than rock. Unless one enjoys this "roots" approach, Vaughan can seem a bit anachronistic. Despite its debt to Fifties R & B however, *Texas Flood* does not sound dated.

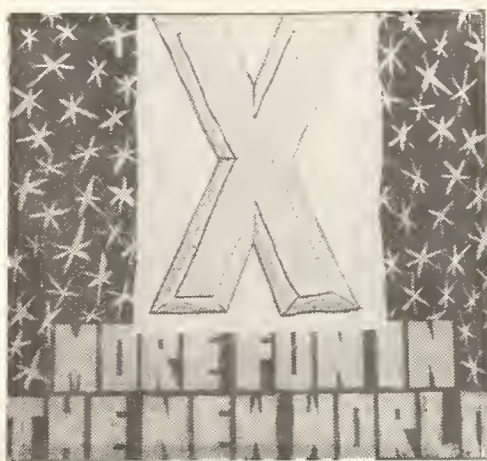
What Vaughan does he does well, and that is play a mean blues guitar. *Texas Flood* easily upholds Vaughan's reputation as a first-rate guitarist. Indeed, for guitar enthusiasts, this record is worth hearing just for the impressive guitar licks. Vaughan's solid back-up band, Double Trouble, gives



The effervescent X play their own brand of punk.

him the freedom to indulge in elaborate guitar leads.

Although *Texas Flood* is a spirited album, many will find it tiresome mid-way through the second side. Still, Vaughan can be proud of this album, one which is superior to those usually done by primarily session or back-up musicians.



More Fun in the New World X (Elektra)

Just as the Clash emerged from the British punk scene as a unique musical force, so X is emerging from the L.A. punk scene. With each successive album, X refines and develops its off-the-wall style.

Their resemblance to Jefferson Airplane continues on *More Fun*, but X's music is more defined here than on last year's *Under the Big Black Sun*. An ethereally folk quality underlies most of the songs; Billy Zoom's stinging guitar riffs and D.J. Bonebrake's frenetic drumming give X their hard-

edged sound.

Although X is labeled a punk band, a more Sixties-like rebelliousness runs through their music. Their attitude isn't "I hate the world so let's destroy everything" but rather the more socially responsible "We have problems but they're not insoluble." In addition, lyricist Exene Cervenka writes oddly poignant love songs like "Breathless" and "True Love" that most punk bands anywhere wouldn't dare contemplate.

In "Painting the Town Blue," a song about being a lonely single, Exene sings, "A minute ago they were all starin' at me. Where the hell did they go?...Roses are red — violence is, too. Everyone knows, I'm painting the town blue."

The final two songs on either side of *More Fun* are the best songs on the album, and they deviate considerably from what one might call the punk norm. "I Must Not Think Bad Thoughts," an initially mild song that takes off during the refrains, is the best song X has ever done. "True Love, Part 2," at the end of Side 2, actually reminded me of the Doobie Brothers' early Seventies smash "China Grove," although the lyrics are certainly not Doobie material: "True love is the devil's bombshell...the Devil's dragstrip."

Judging from their last two albums, X is still developing their potential. On *More Fun* they've started using studio tricks to enhance a song's effect — another essential step in their continuing musical maturity. The best of X is yet to come.

—by David Zeiler

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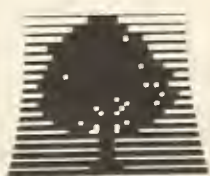
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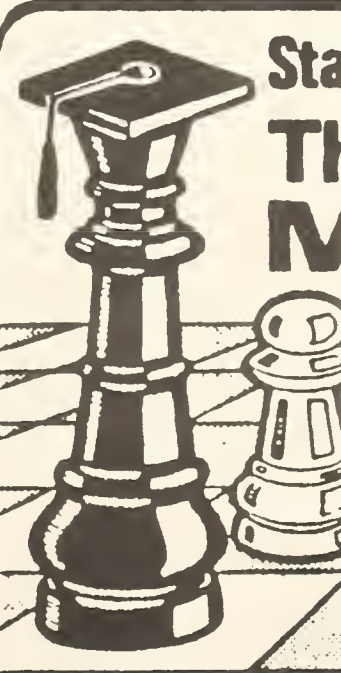
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Sid Finnster unmasked: Why did he fail?

Sidney Finnster, a Loyola legend, a hero in student government politics, returned recently to those wars in the R.A.C. elections. Although he was defeated, he is optimistic about his political future. Never before in his career had he garnered so many votes. The doubters still snap at his heels but Sid is determined to show them all. The following interview tries to delve deeper into the real Sid Finnster, the one few ever see behind the glib campaigns that have pushed him so close, yet so far from the dizzying heights of power.

GREYHOUND: Why the comeback Sid?

FINNSTER: Well as many of your readers know, I was a four-time write-in candidate for ASLC President during the 70's. I ran each time with less and less success until I had little more than the backing of Bruce Springsteen to keep me a credible force in the minds of students here.

GREYHOUND: But then the Boss quit on you?

FINNSTER: You know, it's still tough for me to talk about, but yes, he left my campaign of ideas to help Tim Murphy in '82. It took me a long time to recover.

GREYHOUND: I see. Still what is driving you now to re-involve yourself in Loyola politics?

FINNSTER: Actually, there were two reasons. First of all, I need the drug of the campaign; the cheering



Sidney Finnster preserves his low profile by a few carefully placed sheets of paper.

crowds, controversial issues, the upset theology department secretaries, the door-to-door campaigning, the all-night primary vigils and all the rest that go with the great struggle to call "a science only southerners can truly master."

GREYHOUND: What was the second reason?

FINNSTER: My application for Assistant Academic Vice President of the College was rejected for some reason.

GREYHOUND: After being involved for so long in high level politics, why did you go for RAC rep? Many feel you were overqualified for the position and that it hurt you.

FINNSTER: I wasn't sure at first either. It wasn't until I got in touch with a friend at Virginia Tech, John Bowman, that I decided to go for it. As for all this talk of me being overqualified - it's bull.

GREYHOUND: I'm going to mention three people. Give me your immediate impressions. First, A.J.Tepe.

FINNSTER: I meant socializing, not just drinking. Sorry.

GREYHOUND: The Academic Vice President.

FINNSTER: Machovelli. I think he's neat but that's all that comes to mind, it's just crazy I know.

GREYHOUND: John Morgan.

FINNSTER: Stepping in something yucky. He infuriates you for a while but you can wipe it off.

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Health Center provides on-campus care

by Brian Lyles

Believe it or not, the Loyola College Health Center has become one of the most popular spots on campus.

The center, located in Charleston Hall, 4502 A North Charles Street, since 1981, is the headquarters of the general medical care service for both resident and commuter students. The center provides care similar to that of a family physician, including examinations, consultations, counseling, allergy injections, immunizations, routine tests, and emergency first aid.

"We're probably the most visible office on campus," said Jeanne Lombardi, R.N., N.P., who has worked at Loyola for twelve years.

Physician Robert Scalettar, M.D., M.P.H., is available by appointment Tuesday and Thursday evenings, beginning at 5:00 p.m., but he is on call twenty-four hours, 7 days a week, to handle resident's emergencies.

Mari Anne Bankert, M.D. acts as a consulting psychiatrist in conjunction with the Counseling Center. All interaction between students and the Health Center's personnel is strictly confidential. No information is even discussed with other doctors, insurance companies, or parents without written permission of patients.

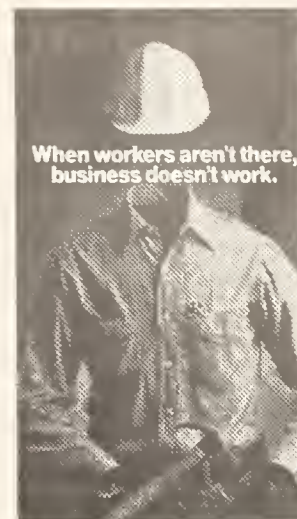
The full-time health service was initiated three years ago at the request of parents concerned about the health of

their sons and daughters living on campus. Lombardi says the Health Center tries to educate students about health care and health care systems. Pamphlets and brochures are available, as well as CPR instruction. Last year the center sponsored programs on human sexuality for the resident halls.

Students interested in health care careers have arranged January Term projects and internships through the center with Union Memorial and Johns Hopkins Hospitals.

The cost of operating a round-the-clock health care plan has required a \$25 fee per semester for residents. Commuter students may enroll at a cost of \$15 each semester, but anyone not enrolled can use the service at the rate of \$10 per visit. Whenever additional care is recommended, the center will refer patients to other medical professionals at the expense of the individual.

The Health Center looks like any other apartment in Charleston, except it is much cleaner, and there is a receptionist who answers the telephone, instead of someone's burned-out roommate. Nevertheless, Lombardi and the staff enjoy a healthy relationship with their neighbors, and they get to know many of the residents from all over the campus during the year.



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—Editorial— Letters to the Editor

Merit issue continues to threaten

As this week's *Greyhound*'s poll has revealed many of Loyola College's faculty members strongly resent the new merit pay system that very nearly was forced upon them. Although Academic Vice-President Thomas Scheye appears now to be willing to compromise, every potential solution should be examined scrupulously to ensure that a compromise does not evolve into another Administration victory.

The faculty have brought to light several serious flaws in the proposed merit pay system. The first such flaw is that the system treats teachers as educating robots whose efficiency can be quantified. This is absurd. Teachers are human beings, and their impact on other human beings cannot be measured in numbers, particularly in the humanities. A liberal arts education cannot be evaluated completely until years after graduation when a person has seen its impact on his lifestyle.

Another point the faculty raised was that the merit system encouraged adversary relationships among the groups on campus. Students, holding a financial axe over their teachers' heads, would become enemies as would the department chairmen for similar reasons. The faculty and department chairmen cannot do their respective jobs nearly as well if they must live with perpetual financial threats.

The faculty have taken their stand against the proposed merit system and must remain steadfast. They have the support of the Associated Students of Loyola College/Student Government Association in Vice-President for Academic Affairs Maura Lynch's staunch and laudable refusal to allow student participation in the merit process.

Loyola College is a Jesuit institution which professes to maintain high ethical standards and a strong sense of social justice. Consideration for the plight of this school's faculty is the only policy that Loyola's Administration can in all good conscience pursue.

The *Greyhound* wishes to express its thanks to The Type-A-Graphic-Shop for allowing us to use their equipment this week. If we had not had their cooperation, the paper would not have been printed. We also wish to apologize for not publishing last week, due to our machine being broken.

Greyhound

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Correspondence should be addressed to 4501 N. Charles St., Baltimore, MD, 21210, telephone 323-1010, ext. 352. Offices are located in the basement of the student center, Room 5.

Both good and bad

Congratulations to Christopher Schuster for his indignant response to "Not for women only". The article grossly misrepresented men and I'm glad to see one stand up for his rights.

Perhaps 66 percent of all college-age men would have sexual relations with the women of their choice given the opportunity, but I doubt that 66 percent are would-be rapists. Rape is an act of violence, often stemming from a hatred of women. I don't think this is the case with seven of ten college men. I may be naive, but I think most of them want a willing partner, not a victim.

Linda Trezise

I am writing this letter in reference to a book review that *The Greyhound* published in the September 30 issue about a volume on abortion. I realize that the author of the review made no personal judgments and pursued the subject as objectively as possible. It is my feeling that a book that is essentially an instruction book for women who are going to have an abortion or people planning to practice artificial birth control has no place being reviewed in the Loyola College newspaper. The Jesuit Community has a history of supporting and upholding the teachings of the Catholic Church, and their spirit drives the community of Loyola. The decision of the editors to publish this review is like the police station hanging adver-

tisements in its windows on how to break into homes. The article was in this situation not published in good taste, and the editors should show more respect for what Father Sellinger and his community are trying to accomplish.

J.W. Cook IV
Class of 85

I did not need Jim Vitrano's urging in his letter last week to write this letter in regard to Linda J. Hallmen's "review" (rather "endorsement") of *A Woman's Guide to Safe Abortion*.

I am appalled that of two books which were reviewed, this one should be chosen: I was appalled at the review itself (it is nothing else but a blatant, unpaid ad for abortion, if "a woman has made the decision to have one." Although the reviewer probably would say that she is not necessarily advocating abortion, yet her praise of the book indirectly, but objectively, approves and advocates abortion); and finally, I was appalled that the "Advisor," Andrew Ciofalo, let the piece be printed! What advise!

We should call to mind that Loyola College is a Catholic institution, and the official doctrine of the Catholic Church condemns abortion as a "horrendous crime," even to the extent of imposing the penalty of excommunication on those who willingly and knowingly have an abortion, and on those who willingly and knowingly aid or abet an abortion. To praise such a

book as *A Woman's Guide to Safe Abortion* is to come close to objectively violating at least the spirit of the Church's excommunication.

While trying to avoid the moral issue, the reviewer tips her hand in the first paragraph of her review, where she says: "Without making a single moral statement about the ethics of abortion, this guide [sic!] succeeds in being a very helpful book...the authors compiled the guide to present a woman with all the information she needs to get the best care as fast as possible." That is, to have an abortion!

Another point: The Catholic Church also condemns artificial contraception. Two weeks ago the Pope repeated this century old teaching to the 25 American Bishops on their official visit to him in Rome. "Artificial contraception is against the Law of God," he taught them. And yet our reviewer tells us "Perhaps the most important topic that the authors deal with is how to prevent the necessity of another abortion...[they detail] the different types of contraception available to prevent an unwanted pregnancy from occurring again." Again, approval!

Perhaps the Editor should assign another review from Hallmen for the next issue of *The Greyhound*. She should review: *Herpes. How to Catch It; and the Only Way to Avoid It*.

Rev. William-M.J. Driscoll, S.J.

A clarification

In regard to your cover page story on September 30, 1983, I feel that I should clarify certain points about my involvement in the actions taken by the ASLC on the issue of student involvement in the merit pay process.

First of all, my class responsibilities remain my primary concern: our class publishes a newsletter, has meetings twice a month, ran the Run Your Hound Into The Ground Relay Race, worked with Gene Roman on the Volunteer Services Fair, will be sponsoring the "send exam break to a friend" service at mid-term and finals, will sponsor the Hunger Meal and assist Gene Roman during Hunger week.

My cancellation of the Talent Show was not connected in any way with my involvement in the merit pay decision. Rather lack of interest, the Orioles playing the third game of the playoffs and the difficulty in securing the

prizes we wanted, led to a joint decision, by myself and the class representatives, to not throw away precious class money on a losing proposition. Money that can be better spent on future concerts, parties or subsidizing the cost of class shirts.

In the matter of merit pay, my actual involvement in the action taken was a legislative one. Maura Lynch, the ASLC Academic Affairs Vice President, was hamstrung into supporting a merit pay policy favored by her predecessor. In point of fact, before Lynch took office, the process of involving students was quite well along. My actions were geared to give her a legislative escape from a previously ill considered policy move (getting students involved in merit pay). From that point on, Lynch has been acting with an energy of purpose and clarity of goal that few could match. Her stunning dedication in taking charge of and

stopping such an off-course departmental policy should be greatly respected. In contrast to her actions my involvement was, rightly, quite small.

Why did I help? because I give a damn, to be perfectly honest. I could not stand to see such a horrendous mistake forced on ASLC. My membership in a legislature that has the final word in all major policy decisions justified my actions as well within my rights.

I urge all students and faculty to look to Lynch, the sole policy leader in Academic affairs, for assistance and counseling. Maura is a leader students can be proud of. She did not seek office, but when the responsibility was placed on her shoulders she carried it with dedication and continues to do so.

Jim Kennelly

Columns

Linda J. Hallmen

The merit battle can be won

Over the past three weeks, I have been deeply involved in extensive polling and research on merit pay. I have talked to teachers, students and other colleges as well as spending hours in scholarly research to discern both the advantages and disadvantages of merit pay systems in general and in particular, the policy here at Loyola.

What I have found has left me angry, disillusioned and disgusted.

I have found that the faculty as a group are a virtually impotent voice and are given no control over their own lives. The administration did not consult the faculty in the institution of merit pay here; the faculty agree that it was imposed as an irrevocable mandate.

The administration will argue a merit committee consisting of faculty members to make recommendations on the policy. But not much of a compromise can be effected when the author of the original merit pay proposal presides as chairman of such a committee. Although a number of questions and suggestions were submitted by various departments, no reply was made to any of these.

Despite very evident and intense interest of the faculty, the committee apparently felt

that the opinions it received were not worth considering and/or comment upon.

Another major opaque point is: why use this particular merit system? Although called the "Creighton Plan," this policy is in fact used only at Creighton University's School of Business—not for the entire college. The entire plan speaks of people in terms of "productivity," "computing values," and "cell value."

What is this? The ethics class, which all students are required to take at this "medium-sized, very selective, Catholic liberal arts college," teaches us not to depersonalize society. "Quality is not quantifiable," or so we're told.

This entire fiasco sets no good example for the students. Teachers are debased and demoralized by having numbers assigned to their teaching ability, their scholarly research work and service to the school and community. The very school which teaches that persons are unique individuals of incalculable worth insist on rating the faculty on a scale of 1, 2, 3.

While we are learning to appreciate the invaluable worth of the individual, the administration is converting

the faculty into cold statistics.

This is the ultimate result not only to the faculty, but to the students as well. The teachers from whom we learn not only facts, but analytical evaluative thinking are merely objects which service at this college can be expected in numerical terms.

The valuable learning experience gained from these teachers, with whom many students are personal friends, is not limited to the

classroom. The lessons learned here are how to live a full, meaningful life with an open mind which can think and reason and make decisions. No sort of numerical evaluative system can ever quantify that experience. It is a lifelong lesson whose value cannot be measured.

What is very evident in all this is the administration's lack of respect for the base of a quality educational institution—their faculty.

But that no longer has to be the case. At the College Council meeting yesterday, Mr. Scheye himself said that the 70 percent system is "ruinous to the faculty and ultimately self-defeating to the institution."

Now the decisions that the faculty and student government have made must be strong. A workable system which is fair to the faculty will be devised and merit pay will earn its name.



Michael J. Brzezicki

Treating the ills of medical education

There has been much talk lately about reforming the medical school and premedical curricula. In the 1983 Winter issue of *The American Oxonian* Dr. Carleton Chapman states that "university faculties need to review the problems that flow directly from curriculums that students opting for medicine must traverse." This and like articles suggest that the humanities be concentrated upon during the undergraduate years instead of getting bogged down with classes that will for the most part be repeated in medical school during the first two years.

Now of course, physicians must be well trained in the technological aspect of medicine. If they have not been, then something is seriously wrong. For the average doctor will have spent four years in an undergraduate college or university where he will have taken what are considered to be the basic science courses like Biology, Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Physics, and Calculus, and most likely, additional courses in the field of his major, which the

majority of the time turns out to be Biology—the study of life. Once in medical school, the future physician takes about two more years studying basic sciences—courses which often have no applicable value to his future as a doctor and are many times the repetition of things learned in his premedical training. Yet, this has built a strong foundation for the technological aspect of medicine.

Not more than a hundred years ago, becoming a doctor required primarily perseverance, a reassuring hand, and a strong stomach; but there was much less knowledge—technical, physiological, psychological, and otherwise—in those days. And though the medical profession has changed drastically in recent years as far as treatment goes, through advances in medicine, diagnostic technology, and psychotherapeutic techniques, there is still a part of being a physician that remains unchanged. This being the need for care and empathy.

Reviewing the process for creating a physician, one may begin to wonder where the humaneness comes into play.

For after all, a doctor is not a mere technician just as the human body is not a mere machine. So where does the training for the human element enter in? With quanta of scientific data reeling about his brain, whither empathy and human concern? A medical school administrator might tell you that you can't teach a person kindness and compassion. I would respond that you just can't ignore their development and try to compensate by teaching even more incomprehensible facts and burdening interns with round-the-clock shifts. Certainly, a patient wants a doctor that is qualified, but there must be a balance. If a doctor walks into a patient's room, explains precisely what is wrong with the patient, then goes on to the next patient, a good deal of anxiety may result. An unknowing patient, listening to a doctor's vocabulary which has taken painstaking years to acquire, might not know whether he just had a heart attack or heartburn. Oftentimes the mere ability to communicate is taken for granted—something which cannot be done in a field like medicine,

where the slightest distinction can cause strikingly different results.

As one possible solution, Lewis Thomas, in his book *The Medusa and the Snail* proposes that we should ban all pre-med societies, pre-med curricula, and pre-med advisors from our universities; and that Homeric and Attic Greek should become again "the centerpiece of undergraduate education." He explains that "the capacity to read Homer's language

closely enough to sense the terrifying poetry in some of the lines could serve as a shrewd test for the qualities of mind and character needed in a physician." I admit, this may sound very radical, but that must not be the grounds for the idea's dismissal, for it seems on the right track. After all, isn't it enough we say, *medice teipsum* must we also say, "physician, teach thyself" as well?



Paul Reinert, S.J.

In El Salvador

There are 63 other Jesuit colleges and universities scattered throughout the world from India to Japan, from Argentina to El Salvador. And I want to rest for a moment on the Jesuit University in San Salvador – the Universidad Centroamericana. There are about 400 men and women who graduated this past spring from UCA, as they call it. I visited this Jesuit college a few months ago, and I'd like to give you just a few insights into what your life would have been like the past four years if you had been at that Jesuit institution instead of this one. In most cases, your father, maybe your mother too, had either fled the country to Mexico or the United States. One or more of your family would be in prison accused of being a political subversive. Many of your brothers, sisters, close family would have been killed or have disappeared. Some would be fighting in the army of the government, some with the guerillas, because Salvador is being ravaged by a civil war.

What about your own future? Since you would be graduating from the Jesuit college there, you would have to face the fact that while everybody in your country, Salvador, admits that you have received the best academic training in the country, nonetheless you are aware that you will have a hard time getting a job – first, of course, because the country is in a state of complete economic chaos and collapse; but, more tragic in your case, the personnel managers of

the big coffee and cotton industries will hesitate to hire you. Because you are coming from UCA, the Jesuit college, you are suspect. You have been trained in certain values many of them find incompatible with their objectives. You are interested in justice, in fair wages for everybody, in decent working conditions, not just for yourself but for all of your fellow human beings. You are concerned about social justice and human rights. And that today in El Salvador is a negative in your career and employment qualifications.

In El Salvador I visited prisons for men and prisons for women, where I had interviews with young graduates of UCA who are locked up, some of them having been cruelly tortured; because their own military governmental officials accuse them of being political subversives. And when you ask: What is their crime? The answer: In the classes of high schools or colleges where they had been teaching, they were reported to have taught fundamental ethics about the personal worth and dignity of every individual, the right of every person to the necessities of life, to liberty, to earn one's daily bread. Some of these graduates of UCA have been in prison for three years, with no way in which they or their family can obtain any legal assistance; and they will be there three years from now or longer unless the military dictatorship now in power is somehow forced to change its policies.

What should be our own

personal reactions to all of this? Let me tell you a little bit about my own reaction when I came back. I have said many times that because of what I heard and saw there, I am sure I'll never be the same person again.

First of all, when you know that at this moment human beings, just as intelligent and morally good as any of us are, are being treated in unbelievably degrading ways, we should get down on our knees and thank God for our families, our country, for everything that has made it possible for us to develop our God-given talents, to prepare ourselves to lead a constructive life, to enjoy all the opportunities that have been yours these past four years.

But a sense of gratitude is not enough. Unless we have water instead of blood in our veins, unless we have become totally calloused to what is happening to our brothers and sisters elsewhere, we have to develop a deeper, more conscious sense of solidarity, of sympathetic union, of heart-felt support of young people so much like ourselves whose lives at the moment are filled with the bitterness of injustice and the hopelessness of having little to say about one's own destiny. But, solidarity and compassion are not enough either.

Christ said: "To whom more is given, of him or her, more will be demanded." We have a heavier burden to bear than others in making certain that we are not contributing to the widespread injustice and inhumanity which is so ram-

pant in the world today. How can we strike a resounding blow for justice and peace in our world? This is where I appeal to each one of you as a graduate of a Jesuit institution and to all of you as a body, a Christian community. What we must do is exactly the same thing that always has had to be done in the past when God visited God's people. In the Old Testament in preparation for the coming of Christ, God chose the Israelites, and to be faithful to God they had to live as a counter-culture, rejecting the values and standards of the society around them. Then when finally God did visit God's people, when the Word of God pitched a tent among us, those who accepted Christ as their Savior, their Leader, formed a community – but it was clearly a counter-culture community. They rejected two values embraced by most people around them, two basic values that intolerable to a true Christian:

1. What we call materialism today: over-attachment to things, possessions, riches and power;

2. Selfishness: an excessive concern about self to the exclusion of love and concern and care and compassion for all God's other children.

Clearly, pristine Christianity was a contradiction to accepted ways of living and doing business. It created a scandal. It was a huge stumbling block too difficult for many to contend with. Obviously, in the last 2000 years Christianity has assimilated

and penetrated the prevailing cultures and the values of peoples and nations all over the world, but all along the danger has been and always will be that Christianity can lose its essential character in the process. What is happening in Latin America should be a mighty warning to you and me in the United States. We Christians can become too assimilated into today's culture to remain alive and vibrant as followers of Christ. We must deliberately choose to be much more counter-U.S. culture than in the past.

What I pray for us most of all is a sense of deep faith, a conviction that was so evident in the early Christian communities – the conviction that if they lived according to standards contrary to materialism and the misuse and abuse of their fellow human beings, the combined example of their counter-culture communities would be explosive in its effect on the larger community. If today other men and women can look at you and in amazement exclaim, "See how these Christians love one another!" the impact of your loving resistance will affect the laws, the policies, and the morality of this country – and will reach out, as Christianity did in the early centuries, to convert men and women into just and loving persons, who are both more human and more divine.

Paul Reinert, S.J., Chancellor of St. Louis University, was a member of an educational fact-finding tour to El Salvador.

Fr. Bill Suelke S.J.

Two weeks ago I read the article found in today's *Greyhound* by Fr. Paul Reinert, S.J. I found it gripping and exciting, and I immediately thought how good it would be if every member of the Loyola student body, faculty, staff and alumni could read it.

After submitting the Reinert piece I felt very good about myself and my wonderful response to his very challenging article. I proudly shared with others my great idea and enlightened response to reading the article.

Then the call came, "Please write your promised response to the article you so kindly submitted." My simple unthinking offer came home to haunt me. Respond to the article, why had I offered to do that? How could I have been so dumb? Almost unknown to me I had laid a trap for myself. I read that article. It struck home and I didn't like the feeling of it at all. So I got rid of the article as fast as possible, trying to convince myself that I was passing it on when I was getting rid of it.

something in me sabotaged my attempt to avoid the challenge of that article, and now I am faced with the job of looking into myself and asking myself the hard questions posed by Fr. Reinert.

The church seems to say that action on behalf of justice must be just as fundamental for me, just as precious as the world of God itself. Notice the word action in that previous statement. The church does not say, thoughts, or feelings, or concern, or empathy, or comparison. Try as I might I cannot avoid the strength of that word, ACTION. I take that back, I can avoid it, I have avoided it, yet it keeps coming back to challenge and invite me to respond. Fr. Reinert's article and the phone call are only the last two instances of this continual challenge.

Fr. Reinert offers two areas of reflection for me as I try to respond to his article and the church's call to justice. Following the example of the church, he calls us to challenge ourselves in two areas; our insertion into our

society and the values that society embraces, and our own life and concern for self over and against others. I find both of these challenges uncomfortable.

The first is particularly distressing since I have embraced a life of poverty in the society of Jesus. A life of freedom from material goods and possessiveness. Yet I honestly must admit that my life conditions can only be fairly compared with the upper middle class of our society. Brought even closer to home, of my family of seven sisters and one brother, I live a wealthier more comfortable lifestyle than all but two of them.

Action on behalf of justice and the call to reject materialism calls me to a rigorous and continual evaluation of my lifestyle. An evaluation not only in terms of questioning what American societal norms are and my complicity in them, but also the norms of the society of Jesus in regards to lifestyle. In many ways this kind of action is more difficult than any marching or physical work on

behalf of justice, yet it is important for me to realize that the continual reflection called for in my lifestyle cannot be sustained unless I place myself in situations that call that life into challenge.

That brings me to the next challenge presented by Fr. Reinert. We must move beyond the selfishness that prevents us from seeing, hearing, and responding to the needs of those around us. As long as I am living in a world primarily of my own, filled with my concerns and my needs and my obligations I will, and do, have a difficult time being sensitive to the needs of others. Studies to me seem to be a time that reinforces my selfishness, my isolation from the real concerns of the world. My studies should expand my capacity to transcend my own limited experience, and yet so often I allow them to define my limits, to be excuses for inaction, to narrow my field of involvement. My professional education, my being a Jesuit, my American heritage all should open me up to a life of

freedom to respond to the world of needs that I see around me and yet I find myself using all these elements of myself as reasons why I do not respond.

I find a great deal of hope in my reflections presented here. In my prayer and reflections that came almost in spite of myself after the reading of Fr. Reinert's article, I experience the energy and excitement of change, of evolution, of my attitudes. I experience the renewed awareness that I am open to the challenge of the Gospel and its constitutive call to action on behalf of Justice. I am aware that becoming more open and sensitive to that challenge will always be a part of my call to follow Jesus in his ministry. Finally I am aware that I am a part of a Christian community that struggles and hopes just as I do for the coming of that kingdom, where justice and peace shall flourish.

Fr. Bill Suelke, S.J., is a member of the Oregon Province of the Society of Jesus and a pastoral counseling student at Loyola College.

Hockey team downs Hood

by Kate Naughten

Although a steady drizzle dampened the field as well as fan attendance, it did not hamper play as Loyola's field hockey team downed visiting Hood College 5-0 on Tuesday.

Scoring for Loyola came off the sticks of Jennifer Ferra, three goals, and Erin Keavney and Anne Allen, one goal each. Gabrielle Grant scored two goals which were called back because Loyola was offside on both scores. Ferra and Grant each notched an assist.

Loyola had 14 shots on goal in each half while Hood managed only five shots the entire game. Greyhound goalie Mary Pat Osborne had four saves.

Extremely physical play dominated the team's game against American University in action last week. Although the game ended in a 2-2 tie, a serious injury to Loyola player Christine Russell along with continuous pushing and tripping by American describe

the real outcome of the contest.

Russell, a freshman from Severna Park, was struck in the eye socket with a high, hard hit midway through the second half. A deep cut below her eyebrow bled profusely but was brought under control by the Loyola coaches, before she was taken by ambulance to a nearby hospital.

Although the referees held that the ball was deflected off a Loyola hockey stick, the Greyhounds claimed that the shot was a clearly dangerous high hit taken from outside the striking circle and not deflected by Loyola.

Nevertheless, referees awarded the ball to American University for a corner after Russell was removed from the field.

"The game was out of control from the very beginning," said Loyola senior Margie Colandreo. "Their skill level was so poor that American tried to make up for it with their physicality. I'm proud to say that we never stooped to their level of play."

Women ruggers enjoying successful season

by Peg Culotta

Loyola's lady ruggers are on the move this season, boasting a 5-1 record with six games remaining.

This past weekend the club travelled to Frostburg where they beat the host team for the first time, 16-0. Talia Cortada scored two tries while Lorraine Verderaime and Genny Nulph each scored once.

The club participated in a tournament in Washington the first weekend in October and placed fifth in a field of eight. Team captain Verderaime was basically pleased with the results, saying that the team placed two spots higher than it did last year. However, a few players were lost to injuries during the tournament.

Though most of the women have little or no experience before joining the team, Verderaime stated that there is a great deal of new talent, and because of this she "can substitute anyone, old or new, and still have a winning



Photo courtesy of Joe Cabigas

Loyola's Mara Galvinski carries ball against Towson State while Talia Cortada (right) supports in Loyola's 4-0 win during the Washington Tournament.

team on the field."

The Potomac Rugby Union (P.R.U.) has recognized four Loyola players with honorable mentions for their outstanding performances on the field. Verderaime, Cortada, Nulph and Margie

Fohler have been named by the P.R.U. to the select side, a type of all-star team.

The ruggers' next match is tomorrow at Westminster. Their next home game is November 5 against Dickinson.

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Soccer team wins three, drops one

by Greg Rodowsky

"It's probably the biggest win we've had all year," said Loyola soccer coach Bill Sento after his team downed visiting Long Island University 3-0 on Wednesday to boost its record to 9-2. "When you look at it in the aspect of coming back from a loss, and playing a team like L.I.U., it was a super win for us."

The Greyhounds dominated play throughout the first half and grabbed their first goal only 1:21 into the game when, in a crowd around the Long Island goal, Clarke Callinan assisted Greg Zsebedics. Though Loyola only outshot Long Island 7-4 in the half, every Loyola shot was a score or near-score, and the offensive

pressure applied by the Greyhounds forced the Long Island defenders more than a few times to boot the ball out of bounds in desperation.

Loyola scored again with just under 12 minutes left in the half on a goal by Peter Vinton assisted by Vince Griffith. In a perfect finish to a full-field Loyola clear, Griffith, who comes on stronger every game, passed from the left sideline to Vinton who headed in the score.

The game opened up in the second half as Long Island got off eight shots, though the only one which posed any real threat was deflected over the crossbar by goalie Bryan McPhee. Loyola finished the scoring with 26½ minutes left on an unassisted score by Zsebedics. With Long Island trying to clear the ball and the action tied up at the edge

of the penalty box, Zsebedics shot through the interference for his eighth goal of the season.

Wednesday's victory followed a 3-1 loss to American University Saturday in Washington. Down 2-0 at halftime, the Greyhounds did not score until 12 seconds remained when Griffith assisted Craig Callinan.

"We lost our concentration level," said Sento. "They just took it away from us from the very beginning."

The score was somewhat deceiving, however, as two of the Eagles' goals came on fluke plays. Eight minutes into the game, as the Greyhounds were attempting to clear, a pass ricocheted 25 yards off the knee of A.U.'s Vosken Demirijan into the corner of the goal. And with five minutes left in the game, Jim Bentson lifted a 50-yard shot which sailed over McPhee's head as he came out for the ball. Halfback Michael Brady scored what Sento termed a "bona fide goal" five minutes before halftime.

On October 5 Loyola trounced Georgetown University 5-1 at Georgetown. Griffith assisted Clarke Callinan and

Zsebedics in the first half, while Geoff Mills scored for Georgetown on a penalty kick midway through the half. Griffith scored in the second half on assists from Vinton and Callinan, and Dave Gerrity added a goal on a feed from Ismail Elmas.

The Greyhounds erupted for four second-half goals to down the University of Maryland 4-1 on October 1 at Curley Field. After a scoreless first half, the Terrapins took the lead only two minutes into the second half when, with Loyola on the attack, Dave Pasquito intercepted a Loyola pass and led Jeff Schmaltz with a feed downfield. Schmaltz raced in unopposed for the easy score.

"Too many of our men were pushed up in the offensive third [of the field]," said Craig Callinan. "We were thinking too much about offense and neglected our defensive duties."

The Greyhounds tied the score eight minutes later on a score by Griffith assisted by Zsebedics. Zsebedics, outside to the right, hit a pass to Griffith cutting in from the left side. Griffith called off Tom Rafferty, who was in the line of the feed, and chipped in the score.

Loyola began to increase the offensive pressure and scored 11 minutes later on a penalty kick by Craig Callinan after Maryland's Patrick Nelson was called for a hands violation. The penalty and subsequent goal finished off the Terps, who grumbled about the call throughout the remainder of the game while failing to mount another offensive threat. The Greyhounds followed the penalty kick with a goal three minutes later by Zsebedics on a head feed by Craig Callinan. Darrell Helm scored the game's final goal with ten minutes remaining. Helm beat two defenders on the right and scored unassisted.

Concerning the effect the loss to American U. will have on his team's chances of receiving an NCAA playoff bid, Sento said, "It definitely didn't help us...What we have to do—I know it's a cliché—is take one game at a time. The possibilities are still very much alive, but our short-range goals are what we're concentrating on."

The team travels to the University of West Virginia for a 10:00 a.m. contest tomorrow, then plays the University of Delaware away on Wednesday at 3:00 p.m.



Greyhound photos/Greg Rodowsky

ABOVE: Peter Vinton(9) fights Long Island player for ball as Vince Griffith(28) looks on.

BELOW: Greg Zsebedics (left) drives past Maryland's Majed Sifri(14).



Women's soccer club seeks accreditation

by Kate Naughten

College level women's soccer is an idea that has been waiting to get off the ground at Loyola for two years.

According to the Loyola Athletic Department, the women's soccer club will qualify for consideration as a recognized NCAA team in two years. A winning record and student support for the project are the keys to the future of the team.

Currently known as the Loyola Fury, the team consists of 25 enthusiastic players, a staff of four volunteer coaches and two student organizers, Kathy Schaffer and Susan Doerfler.

"Loyola has tremendous potential to produce a winning college level soccer team. As the program matures we should get positive results," said Schaffer. "We have received cooperation from both the Athletic Office and the ASLC as far as field use and funding are concerned."

The players received ap-

proximately \$100 from The Stewart Foundation, which they used to buy new soccer balls. The Stewart Endowment is used specifically to help women's club teams at Loyola in sports including rugby, crew and softball.

To raise additional funds for a goalie uniform and referees' fees the club sponsored several hot dog sales in conjunction with Loyola's men's soccer team.

"Coach Sento and Mr. O'Connor have been very enthusiastic and helpful," said Schaffer.

To gain necessary exposure, the Fury has joined a Baltimore Parks and Recreation League. This league will pit them against top Baltimore area club teams. The games, which began in September and will continue until the end of November, are held at Loyola's field or at nearby Herring Run Park.

The Fury also plan to play area college women's teams from Towson State, Essex Community College, Frostburg and the University of Maryland.

At this point the Fury is

2-4. Losing the opener 3-2, the team bounced back to edge out the top club team, Currans Clovers, 2-1 in an exciting second half flurry. On October 2, the Fury trounced the TBD club 8-0 at Herring Run.

Loyola faced the University of Maryland with both excitement and trepidation. Although Loyola dominated the second half offensively, they could not overtake the more experienced Maryland squad and lost 5-1.

The Fury expected to beat the Gray Charles Club on Sunday but lost 4-0. They were taught a hard lesson in humility. The Gray Charles Club, clearly less skillful than Loyola, scored on four of seven attempts at the goal. Loyola dominated the field both offensively and defensively but could not score after repeated free shots and breakaway shots on goal. Coach Doerfler attributed the lapse to "...too much Oktoberfest and a lack of concentration."

The next home game will be October 16 at 10 a.m. against Towson State.